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PBF FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

Supporting Cross-border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal (December 2021 - June 2024)

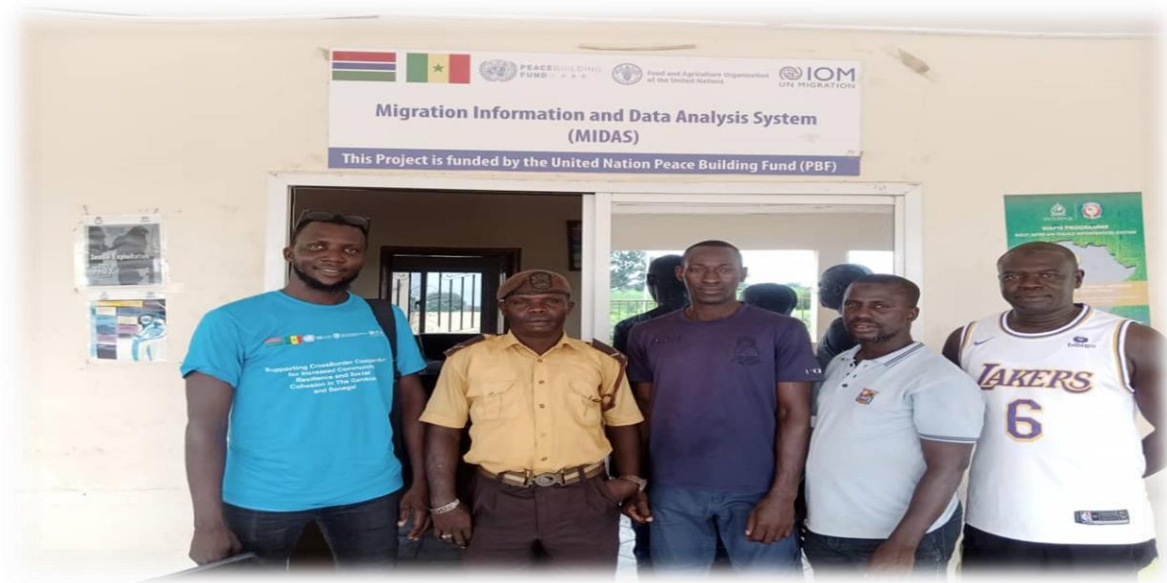


PEACEBUILDING
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Executive summary

This report presents the findings of the final evaluation of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project "Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal," implemented by IOM and FAO in partnership with the Government of Senegal and The Gambia from December 2021 to June 2024. The project aimed to address root causes of instability in border regions through three key objectives: 1) Enhancing engagement between

communities and border authorities, 2) Improving cross-border natural resource management, and 3) Increasing community resilience through alternative livelihoods.

The project was found to be highly relevant, addressing critical needs in border communities and aligning with national priorities of both countries. Its focus on cross border cooperation, natural resource management, and community resilience was particularly pertinent. In terms of effectiveness, the project made significant progress across its three outcomes. Outcome 1 saw a **90%** reduction in conflicts between communities and border authorities for women and a **76.67%** reduction for men. Outcome 2 achieved a **76%** reduction in conflicts over natural resources, approaching the **80%** target. Outcome 3 showed promising initial results in livelihood support, though many activities were off- track.

The project demonstrated good efficiency, with an implementation rate of **81%** of the total budget by June 2024 project progress report. Joint planning and coordination mechanisms enhanced efficiency. While long-term impact is still emerging, the project has laid important groundwork for improved border management, sustainable resource use, and community resilience. Sustainability prospects are mixed, with community-based structures and capacity building efforts showing promise, but an extension of another phase of the project may be needed to fully sustain results.

The project effectively mainstreamed gender considerations, with 30% of the budget allocated to gender equality activities.

Key recommendations include: 1) Accelerating implementation of remaining activities, particularly for Outcome 3; 2) Strengthening cross-border coordination mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainability; 3) Scaling up successful community engagement and livelihood support models; 4) Enhancing monitoring and evaluation to better capture long-term impacts; and 5) Developing clear exit strategies and exploring options for continued support in key areas.

Overall, the project has made significant strides in addressing complex cross-border challenges and has potential for lasting impact if key recommendations are implemented.



1. Introduction

This report presents the findings of the final evaluation of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Project "Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal." Implemented from December 2021 to December 2024, this initiative addressed root causes of instability in the border regions between The Gambia and Senegal through a holistic approach focused on strengthening cross-border cooperation, promoting sustainable natural resource management, and supporting alternative livelihoods.

The border areas between The Gambia and Senegal have faced complex challenges, including weak governance, transnational organized crime, environmental degradation, and conflicts over natural resources. These issues significantly impacted the security and livelihoods of border communities, hindering regional development and social cohesion. The PBF project sought to enhance community resilience and foster peaceful coexistence through targeted interventions.

As the first UN Peacebuilding Fund cross-border initiative between The Gambia and Senegal, this project represented a significant effort to address shared challenges and align with the peacebuilding priorities of both countries. The project's focus on alternative livelihoods and natural resource management also contributed to broader global efforts to address climate change impacts on vulnerable communities.

The evaluation assessed the project's effectiveness in achieving its key objectives:

- Strengthening cross-border cooperation between authorities and communities for peaceful coexistence
- Promoting community-based management of natural resources
- Increasing resilience through support for alternative livelihoods

Covering the entire project implementation period from December 2021 to June 2024, the evaluation examined activities across all targeted regions in both countries, including the West Coast, Lower River, and Central River regions in The Gambia, and Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, and Kaffrine in Senegal. Using a mixed-methods



approach, the evaluation aimed to assess the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability; measure outcomes and impacts on target communities and institutions; identify key lessons learned and best practices; and provide evidence-based recommendations for future cross-border peacebuilding initiatives.

2. Evaluation purpose

The main purpose of the final external evaluation was to assess the project's attainment of its intended objectives, measure its outcomes and impacts, and formulate evidence-based recommendations to inform future programming. Specifically, the evaluation aimed to assess the relevance of the project's model and its response to the needs of targeted populations, review the project's effectiveness and efficiency in achieving its intended results, evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the project design, results framework, and implementation process, and assess the project's impact, challenges, and the sustainability of its realized results.

The evaluation results and findings were intended to be used by various stakeholders. The project's management would use them to capture lessons learned on its implementation approach and processes. IOM and FAO would utilize the findings to validate the relevance of the project's model and incorporate best practices and recommendations into future programming or potential project extensions. The project's donor (PBF) would use the evaluation to assess the project's relevance, coherence, and implementation approach. Additionally, any relevant partners interested in the thematic area could use the evaluation findings and recommendations to inform their future programming and implementation strategies.

3. Methodology

The consulting team employed a multi- data collection and analysis for the project using a comprehensive multi-method approach to assess its impact effectively. This methodology integrated both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques across The Gambia and Senegal.

The quantitative data collection mirrored the baseline survey to facilitate direct comparisons of key outcome indicators related to cross-border cooperation, natural resource management, and community resilience. This consistency in approach allowed for a clear evaluation of changes over time.

In addition to quantitative methods, the consulting team placed significant emphasis on qualitative assessments to gain deeper insights. Key informant interviews were conducted with a diverse range of stakeholders, including government officials, border authorities, community leaders, and representatives from women and youth-led associations. Focus group discussions were also organized to capture the perspectives of various stakeholders in both countries, providing rich context regarding the project's implementation and impact.

A thorough desk review of project documents, reports, and meeting minutes was conducted to understand the project's context, objectives, and activities comprehensively. In total, **85 in-depth interviews (KIIs)** were held with key stakeholders, including project focal points, government officials, and implementing partners, which yielded valuable insights.

The evaluation team facilitated **21 focus group discussions** with targeted beneficiary groups to gather their lived experiences and feedback on the project's effectiveness. Participants included women's groups, youth associations, farmers, herders, community forest management committees, and village development committees.

Surveys were administered both online and in-person, reaching a representative sample of beneficiaries and target groups. A total of **613** surveys were conducted, with **69 online** and **544 in-person**, including responses **from 471 cross-border community** members and **28 border officials**.

The demographic breakdown revealed that **49% of respondents were youth** aged 18-35, while **56% were over 35 years old**. Gender distribution was also noted, **with 56% male and 43% female respondents**.

For sampling, a stratified random sampling method was employed to compare pre- and post-project data, dividing the population into strata based on characteristics

such as gender, age, and location. Purposive sampling was used for selecting border officials based on their specific roles within border management agencies.

The sample size was calculated using a formula that ensured a **95% confidence level** and a **5% margin of error**, allowing for a robust analysis of the data collected.

Overall, this comprehensive methodology facilitated a nuanced understanding of the project's performance, combining quantitative metrics with qualitative insights from a diverse array of stakeholders.

4. KEY FINDINGS

4.1 Relevance

Assessing to what extent the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change

The assessment of the intervention objectives and design in the project aimed at enhancing cross-border cooperation and community resilience in The Gambia and Senegal revealed a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of beneficiaries while aligning with global, national, and institutional priorities.

The primary goal of the project was to mitigate the causes of instability and conflict in border communities by promoting social cohesion and sustainable livelihoods. This was achieved through strengthening cross-border cooperation, improving natural resource management, and enhancing community resilience. The project specifically targeted issues such as weak border management and rising transnational crimes, which were critical concerns for the communities involved in Senegal and The Gambia.

The project was strategically aligned with several national policies in both The Gambia and Senegal. This alignment not only enhanced the project's relevance but also ensured that it contributed to the broader developmental goals set forth by the respective governments. The project supported key national policies in both countries, focusing on governance, economic growth, social empowerment, environmental sustainability, and gender equality.

Project alignment with policies of The Gambia

Recovery Focused National Development Plan (RF-NDP) 2023-2027- “Yiriwa”: The Gambia's National Development Plan emphasizes good governance, economic growth, and social empowerment as fundamental pillars for national development. The project aligned with these priorities by promoting participatory governance practices, enhancing economic opportunities through sustainable resource management, and fostering social empowerment initiatives that targeted marginalized communities. By integrating these elements, the project contributed to the overarching goals of the RF-NDP, which seeks to create a more inclusive and prosperous society.

Climate Change National Policy: The project aligned with the National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia, which establishes institutional arrangements for coordination and mainstreaming, outlines a new approach to resource mobilization, and develops a clear policy direction for human resource development. The policy also emphasizes the links between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

The project supported this policy by implementing practices that promoted conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. These included initiatives aimed at reducing environmental degradation and enhancing community resilience to climate change, thereby ensuring that development efforts do not compromise ecological integrity.

National Migration Policy: The National Migration Policy of The Gambia seeks to manage migration effectively while ensuring the protection of migrants' rights. The project aligned with this policy by addressing the root causes of migration, such as poverty and lack of opportunities, and by promoting safe and legal migration pathways. This alignment was crucial for fostering a comprehensive approach to migration management that benefits both migrants and host communities.

Project alignment with Senegal policies



National Development Plan (PSE): Senegal's National Development Plan, known as the Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE), prioritizes governance, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. The project complemented these objectives by fostering transparent governance practices, stimulating economic activities through sustainable practices, and promoting environmental stewardship. By aligning with the PSE, the project contributed to Senegal's vision of becoming an emerging economy by 2035.

National Policy on Gender: The National Policy on Gender in Senegal aims to promote gender equality and empower women across various sectors. The project supported this policy by integrating gender-sensitive approaches in its implementation, ensuring that women have equal access to resources, decision-making processes, and economic opportunities. This alignment is essential for achieving gender parity and enhancing the role of women in development.

National Border Management Strategy: The National Border Management Strategy of Senegal emphasizes cross-border cooperation and security. The project aligned with this strategy by fostering collaboration between The Gambia and Senegal in managing shared resources and addressing transboundary issues. This cooperation is vital for enhancing security and promoting sustainable development in border regions, thereby contributing to regional stability.

The project was well-aligned with key national policies in both The Gambia and Senegal. By supporting the National Development Plans, environmental policies, migration management strategies, gender equality initiatives, and border management strategies, the project not only enhanced its relevance but also contributed to the sustainable development goals of both countries. This alignment underscores the importance of integrating national policy frameworks into project design and implementation, ensuring that development efforts are coherent, inclusive, and impactful.

Consultation Process: An extensive consultation process was conducted prior to project submission, involving local and national stakeholders. This included a UN Joint Rapid Assessment to gather first-hand information from community members about



their challenges and needs. Consultations were held with border officials, local governments, civil society organizations, and community leaders in both The Gambia and Senegal. This participatory approach ensured that the project design was responsive to the specific needs and priorities of the communities, particularly marginalized groups such as women and youth.

Gender and Inclusivity: The project emphasized gender equality and women's empowerment, allocating approximately 30% of its budget to activities that promoted these objectives. Measures are in place to ensure equal representation of women and men in project activities, with a commitment to engage women in leadership roles and decision-making processes. This focus on gender inclusivity aligned with broader national policies aimed at empowering women and enhancing their roles in community development

Adaptability to Changing Circumstances

Monitoring and Evaluation: The project design included mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation, allowing for adjustments based on changing circumstances. This is particularly important given the dynamic context of border regions, where security issues and governmental changes could impact project implementation. The project demonstrated adaptability by addressing delays caused by military operations in the Casamance region and adjusting timelines accordingly.

Stakeholder Engagement: Continuous engagement with stakeholders, including local authorities and community members, was a key feature of the project. This engagement fostered a dialogue that can adapt to emerging challenges and opportunities, ensuring that the intervention remains relevant and effective over time.

The establishment of local offices for migrant support and the development of community action plans are examples of how the project was designed to be responsive to evolving needs.

Overall, the Peacebuilding Fund objectives and design of the project were wellaligned with the needs of beneficiaries, national policies, and institutional priorities. The thorough consultation process, focused on gender equality, and

mechanisms for adaptability positioned the project to effectively respond to both current and future challenges in the border communities of The Gambia and Senegal.

4.2 Coherence

Assessing the compatibility of the project with other projects in a country, sector, or institution.

The project, "Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal," demonstrated strong alignment with existing regional initiatives, policies, and institutional frameworks. This coherence enhanced its potential impact and ensured its contribution to broader development goals.

The project was designed to complement and enhance the efforts of various stakeholders, including governmental bodies, civil society organizations, and international agencies. Key partners involved in the project included:

- **The International Organization for Migration (IOM):** Acted as the convening agency, focusing on migration management and community resilience.
- **The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):** Engaged in promoting sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing food security.
- **Governments of The Gambia and Senegal:** Multiple ministries in both countries were involved, ensuring a comprehensive governmental approach.

The project aligned with several ongoing initiatives aimed at peacebuilding, community development, and environmental sustainability:

- **Regional Peacebuilding Initiatives:** Built on previous efforts in the Casamance region, addressing the root causes of conflict.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Contributes to multiple SDGs, including SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).
- **National Development Plans:** Aligns closely with the National Development Plans of both The Gambia and Senegal.

The project also aligned with various institutional frameworks and policies:



- **National Migration Policies:** Supports safe and orderly migration, as outlined in both countries' migration policies.
- **Cross-Border Cooperation Frameworks:** Enhanced existing frameworks for addressing issues such as border management and community relations. The project's collaborative framework, synergy with ongoing efforts, and alignment with national and regional policies has reinforced its coherence with other related initiatives. This comprehensive approach enhanced its potential impact and ensured its meaningful contribution to broader development goals in The Gambia and Senegal. By fostering collaboration among various stakeholders and aligning with existing initiatives, the project was likely to address the complex challenges faced by border communities and promote sustainable social cohesion.

4.3 Effectiveness

Evaluating the degree to which the intervention has or is anticipated to accomplish its goals and produce desired outcomes, considering any variations in results among different groups.

Outcome 1: Enhanced engagement between communities and border management authorities

Outcome 1 saw significant progress across most of its outputs and activities. The project successfully completed or made substantial headway on key initiatives designed to strengthen communication, build capacity, and improve operational capabilities at border crossings between The Gambia and Senegal.

A major achievement was the construction and equipping of a new border post at Tabanding in the Central River Region of The Gambia, complete with standard office furniture and the Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS). This system collects real-time traveler information, enhancing understanding of mobility patterns and providing a statistical basis for migration policy planning. Additionally, MIDAS was installed at another border post in the West Coast Region, Darsilami, along with furniture and document security equipment. Furthermore, equipment was provided to nine border posts across both countries, enhancing their operational capabilities. (Output 1.2).



The project conducted multiple national and cross-border training sessions on critical topics such as mediation, MIDAS, protection of vulnerable migrants, conflict resolution, document security, and ECOWAS Free Movement Protocols. These trainings involved both border authorities and community members from Senegal and The Gambia, fostering improved communication and understanding between officials and local populations (Output 1.1)

Community engagement was a key focus, with the development of cross-border community engagement plans and the rollout of social mobilization events and trainings in both countries. These activities aimed to build trust, promote dialogue, and enhance peacebuilding and social cohesion in border communities (Output 1.3). Inter-agency and cross-border cooperation was strengthened through ongoing meetings and the establishment of coordination mechanisms. The inaugural crossborder meeting between officials from both countries on establishing a cross-border inter-agency coordination mechanism to address cross-border crime was held in October 2023, with follow-up meetings planned (Output 1.4).

The project demonstrated effectiveness in enhancing the capacities of border officials and strengthening their relationship with border communities as illustrated below by the final evaluation findings in both countries (Output 1.3).

Improved Capacity of border authorities

The Endline survey findings revealed challenges with resource availability for border agencies in Senegal and The Gambia, although the situation might be slightly better in The Gambia. Here's what some respondents had to say:

- Roughly 70% of respondents indicated at least some level of satisfaction with their agency's resources. However, only 30% felt they have "mostly" or "completely" sufficient resources. One respondent even stated, "No, not at all" satisfied.
- In Senegal, almost half (42.9%) said "No, not at all" while another 42.9% responded with "Yes, mostly." This suggests a more mixed picture compared to The Gambia, where 21.1% said "No, not at all" and a combined 78.9% reported feeling "Somewhat," "Yes, completely," or "Yes, mostly" resourced. A Gambian



respondent highlighted, "We have a bit, but not enough to effectively manage the border."

- Responses varied across agencies. Police in Senegal had mixed responses, while Gambia Immigration Department shared generally positive feedback. Interestingly, all respondents from The Gambia's State Intelligence Service reported feeling "Somewhat" resourced.
- The picture wasn't entirely rosy. A Gambian officer bluntly stated, "We lack basic equipment and vehicles to patrol the border effectively."

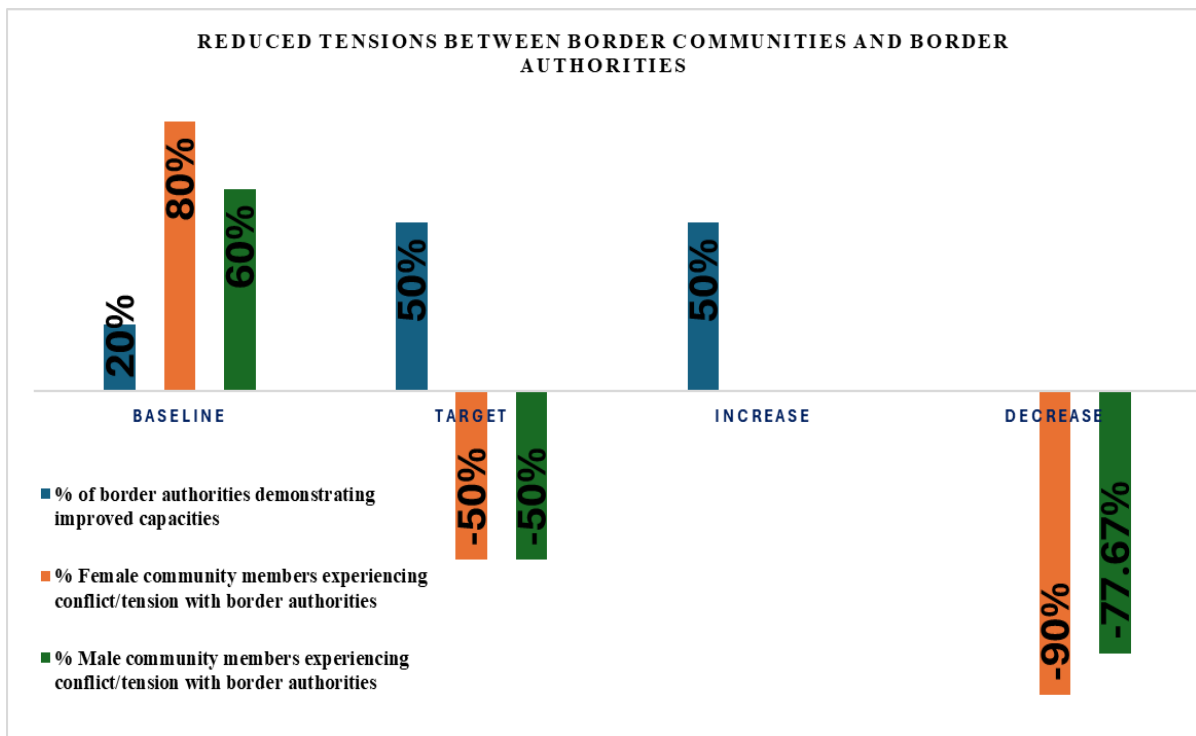
While there are some positive indicators, particularly in The Gambia, the data suggests that many border agencies feel under-resourced. A significant portion (**42.3%**) reported feeling "somewhat" resourced, indicating room for improvement. Police units appeared to face the most severe resource constraints. These findings highlight the need for increased investment in border security resources for both countries in targeted areas.

Figure 1: Reduced conflict/tension between border communities and border authorities

Have you experience any conflict with border authorities for the past 6 months?							
Country/Regions	Female		Female Total	Male		Male Total	Grand Total
	NO	YES		NO	YES		
Senegal	95	7	102	129	22	151	253
Kaffrine	14	3	17	21	14	35	52
Kolda	37	2	39	21	2	23	62
Sediou	16	1	17	25	2	27	44
Ziguinchor	28	1	29	62	4	66	95
The Gambia	107	10	117	111	17	128	245
Central River	14	1	15	19	1	20	35
Lower River	32	2	34	36	2	38	72
West Coast	61	7	68	56	14	70	138
Grand Total	202	17	219	240	39	279	498
% Total	92%	8%	100%	86%	14%	100%	

The Final Evaluation data reveals a significant decrease in reported conflicts, with 92% of women and 86% of men experiencing no conflicts with border authorities in the past six months. This represents a 90% reduction for women and a 76.67% reduction for

men compared to the baseline. This suggests that Outcome 1 saw substantial progress and was on track. The project was highly effective in enhancing engagement between communities and border management authorities, as evidenced by the significant reduction in conflicts and the completion of most planned activities under outcome 1.



Outcome 2: Enhanced cross-border natural resource management through a community-based participatory approach.

Substantial progress was made towards achieving Outcome 2, with many outputs and activities either completed or well underway by the end of the project extension period of June 2024.

Output 2.1, focused on developing joint border community solutions to address deforestation and forest degradation, is mostly completed. Key achievements include the identification and mapping of transboundary forest fire hotspots, sensitization of 400 participants on cross-border fire dangers, formulation of 12 cross border fire management plans, formation of 39 (10 in The Gambia and 29 in Senegal) functional fire management committees, and the production and planting of 50,000

seedlings. Hotspot mapping, distributing firefighting equipment, and conducting annual controlled burning exercises have been completed as well.

Output 2.2, aimed at increasing awareness and capacity on forest legislation and policies, is partially completed. In The Gambia, 40 law enforcement authorities, 200 timber and charcoal dealers, and 80 border villagers have been sensitized on forest legislative frameworks. Additionally, 20 awareness-raising radio discussions have been aired. All planned Dimitra Clubs for conflict resolution have been established.

Output 2.3, focusing on enhancing technical capacity for cross-border livestock disease surveillance, was in progress by the time endline data collection. In Senegal, 60 technical staff (15 per target area) and livestock auxiliaries have been trained in cross-border animal pest control practices and cross-border regulatory frameworks for livestock and to raise awareness among cross-border communities in relation to the regional livestock and animal production services.

Output 2.4, supporting livestock monitoring and management systems, was also in progress. Achievements include procuring 15,000 cattle tags, ongoing construction of a watering point, mapping of cattle tracks, and development of local grazing conventions.

While significant progress has been made across all outputs, some final steps remain to fully realize Outcome 2. The project team should focus on completing the remaining activities, particularly those in Senegal, to ensure comprehensive achievement of the outcome objectives.

Reduction in conflicts over natural resources (e.g., illegal cross-border timber/charcoal, transboundary forest fire, etc)

The endline survey findings revealed significant insights into the livelihoods of people in the targeted border regions and communities in Senegal and The Gambia. The data shows that forest products play a crucial role in local economies, with 88.57% of respondents depending on them either partially (47.65%) or primarily (40.92%). Only 11.43% of respondents do not rely on forest products at all, highlighting the widespread importance of these resources.

Regional variations are notable between and within the two countries. Senegal demonstrated a higher overall reliance on forest products, with 52.19% primarily depending on them and 41.83% partially relying on them. Among Senegal's regions, Kaffrine stands out with 84.91% of respondents primarily relying on forest products, while Ziguinchor shows the highest partial reliance at 73.12%. Interestingly, Sediou is the only region where all respondents rely on forest products to some extent.

The Gambia presents a different pattern compared to Senegal. A higher percentage of respondents (59.43%) partially rely on forest products, but only 22.13% primarily depend on them. The Gambia also has a higher proportion of respondents (18.44%) not relying on forest products at all. Within The Gambia, the Lower River region shows a unique pattern with the highest partial reliance (94.44%) but the lowest primary reliance (1.39%) on forest products.

These findings have several implications for forest management and livelihood support in border regions and communities. The high reliance on forest products underscores the need for sustainable forest management practices to ensure longterm resource availability.

Economic diversification initiatives may be beneficial, particularly in regions with high primary reliance on forest products, to reduce pressure on these resources. The significant variations between regions suggest that forest management and livelihood support policies should be tailored to local contexts rather than applying a one-size-fits-all approach.

Additionally, the differences between Senegal and The Gambia underscore the necessity for enhanced cross-border cooperation in managing shared forest resources and addressing the livelihood needs of border communities. This collaboration is crucial for developing integrated strategies that balance conservation efforts with the economic realities of local populations, ensuring sustainable resource use and improved living standards across the Senegambia region.

Figure 3: Extent of Reliance on Forest Products for Livelihoods in Senegal and The Gambia Border Regions



Question 6.1: Do you rely on forest products for your livelihood (e.g., timber, charcoal, non-timber forest products)?				
Country/region	No	Yes, partially	Yes, primarily	Grand Total
Senegal	15	105	131	251
Kaffrine	5	3	45	53
Kolda	8	12	42	62
Sediou		22	21	43
Ziguinchor	2	68	23	93
The Gambia	45	145	54	244
Central River	9	13	13	35
Lower River	3	68	1	72
West Coast	33	64	40	137
Grand Total	60	250	185	495

The endline survey data provides valuable insights into the reliance on various forest products across different regions in Senegal and The Gambia. The findings revealed a significant dependence on forest resources in both countries, with energy-related products being the most crucial for local communities. Fuelwood and charcoal are the most commonly relied upon products, used by 67.44% and 60.08% of all respondents, respectively. Timber (46.32%), medicinal plants (44.77%), and non-timber forest products (31.40%) also play important roles in local livelihoods.

Regional variations between and within the two countries are notable. Senegal demonstrates a higher overall reliance on forest products compared to The Gambia. In Senegal, fuelwood (71.97%) and timber (70.45%) are the most depended upon resources, followed by charcoal, medicinal plants, and non-timber forest products. The Gambia shows a different pattern, with fuelwood (62.70%) and charcoal (60.32%) being the primary forest products relied upon, while timber usage is significantly lower (21.03%) compared to Senegal.

Within Senegal, there are distinct regional patterns. Kaffrine stands out with very high reliance on timber (90.57%), while Kolda shows high dependence on fuelwood (95.24%) and charcoal (87.30%). Ziguinchor has the highest reliance on medicinal plants (85.58%) and non-timber forest products (50.96%) among Senegalese regions.

In The Gambia, the Lower River region heavily relies on charcoal (78.08%) and fuelwood (75.34%), while the Central River region shows the highest dependence on medicinal plants (50%) among Gambian regions.

These findings have several implications for forest management and conservation efforts in the Senegambia regions and target communities. The high reliance on energy-related forest products in both countries underscores the need for sustainable forest management practices and the exploration of alternative energy sources. The significant use of medicinal plants highlights the importance of preserving biodiversity and traditional knowledge. The stark difference in timber reliance between Senegal and The Gambia may indicate varying forestry policies or available forest resources, necessitating tailored approaches in each country.

The regional variations observed suggest that forest management and livelihood support strategies should be customized to local needs and usage patterns. While non-timber forest products are less relied upon overall, they remain significant in some regions and could potentially be developed as sustainable income sources.

Figure 4: Reliance on Specific Forest Products by Border Communities in Senegal and The Gambia

Question 6.2: Which of the following forest product do you rely on?							
on	# surveys	Timber	Charcoal	Fuelwood	Medicinal plants	Non-timber forest products (e.g., honey, fruits, nuts)	
Senegal	264	↑ 186	⇒ 158	↑ 190	⇒ 143	↓ 98	
Kaffrine	53	48	30	45	34	30	
Kolda	63	51	55	60	7	12	
Sediou	44	42	25	5	13	3	
Ziguinchor	104	45	48	80	89	53	
The Gambia	252	↓ 53	↑ 152	↑ 158	⇒ 88	↓ 64	
Central River	36	9	10	17	18	11	
Lower River	73	17	57	55	11	3	
West Coast	143	27	85	86	59	50	
Grand Total	516	⇒ 239	↑ 310	↑ 348	⇒ 231	↓ 162	

This analysis provides crucial insights for IOM, FAO, project stakeholders, policymakers, conservationists, and development practitioners working on sustainable forest management and livelihood improvement in Senegal and The Gambia.

It underscores the necessity for balanced, nuanced approaches that consider both conservation goals and the vital role of forest products in local livelihoods. The findings highlight the importance of developing context-specific strategies to address the complex relationship between communities and forest resources, ensuring that interventions are tailored to the unique needs and usage patterns of each region. This targeted approach is essential for effectively balancing conservation efforts with the livelihood needs of local communities in the Senegambia border areas.

The endline survey results also reveal a positive trend in conflict reduction over natural resources among border communities, despite their significant reliance on forest products for livelihoods. A substantial 76% of respondents reported no conflicts related to these resources in the past three years, marking significant progress towards the target of an 80% reduction in conflicts associated with illegal cross-border timber and charcoal production. This represents a 5% shortfall from the indicator target, indicating substantial improvement in resource management and community relations.

However, regional variations persist, with Ziguinchor standing out as an area of concern, reporting a higher incidence of conflicts (15%). A slight disparity exists between the two countries, with Senegal reporting marginally more conflicts (15%) compared to The Gambia (10%).

Overall, 24% of respondents across both countries reported experiencing some form of conflict over natural resources. The endline survey with border communities identified land use conflicts as the primary driver of disputes, accounting for approximately 60% of all reported issues in both countries. Access to forest resources was the second most prevalent cause, contributing to 30% of conflicts, particularly in Senegal's Ziguinchor region and The Gambia's Lower River and West Coast regions.

Grazing rights disputes accounted for roughly 20% of conflicts, especially in Senegal's Kaffrine and Kolda regions, and to a lesser extent in The Gambia's Central River region.

Water scarcity, while less common, was cited in about 10% of cases, notably in Senegal's Ziguinchor region and The Gambia's West Coast region.

Other factors, such as bushfires, wood trafficking, livestock theft, excessive wood cutting, and land ownership issues, collectively made up about 5% of reported conflicts. It's important to note that many conflicts are multifaceted, involving multiple interconnected factors. Regional variations in the complexity and types of conflicts reported are evident.

Overall, the data indicates that competition for land and natural resources is the root cause of most disputes in these regions, likely exacerbated by factors such as population growth, climate change, and changing land use patterns. This suggests that illegal cross-border timber and transboundary forest fires may not be the primary triggers of conflict across the border. The findings suggest that while significant progress has been made in reducing resource-related conflicts, targeted interventions may still be necessary in specific regions to further mitigate tensions and promote sustainable resource management.

Figure 5: Incidence of Natural Resource Conflicts in Senegal and The Gambia Border Regions

Have you experience any conflict over natural resources for the past 3 years?					
Country/region	No	%	Yes	%	Grand Total
Senegal	170	36%	69	15%	239
Kaffrine	38	8%	14	3%	52
Kolda	50	11%	11	2%	61
Sediou	33	7%	10	2%	43
Ziguinchor	49	10%	34	7%	83
The Gambia	186	39%	46	10%	232
Central River	30	6%	5	1%	35
Lower River	62	13%	10	2%	72
West Coast	94	20%	31	7%	125
Grand Total	356	76%	115	24%	471
% Grand Total	76%		24%		



Reduction in conflicts over transboundary forest fires

Forest fires are a common occurrence in the border areas of Senegal and The Gambia, with 81% of respondents reporting them happening occasionally or frequently. However, the frequency varies significantly across regions. Kolda and Sediou in Senegal and the West Coast region and Lower River in The Gambia have the highest rates, with 40% and 29.8% of respondents respectively reporting fires. In contrast, Central River in The Gambia has the lowest rate, with only 1% of respondents reporting frequent or occasional fires.

Overall, Senegal has a slightly higher frequency of forest fires compared to The Gambia, with 48% of respondents in Senegal reporting fires compared to 33% in The Gambia.

Several factors may contribute to the varying frequency of forest fires in these regions. Environmental conditions, such as dry seasons, vegetation types, and wind patterns, play a significant role. Human activities, including deforestation, illegal logging, and land use practices, can also increase the risk of fires.

Climate change, characterized by rising temperatures and altered rainfall patterns, is likely to contribute to increased fire susceptibility in both The Gambia and Senegal. The National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia reports that bushfires are a frequent occurrence, with 79% of the population experiencing them. This high incidence of bushfires could be exacerbated by climate change. The Gambia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2007) ¹ on Climate Change recognizes the need to address climate change impacts on forest and woodland ecosystems.

In Senegal, similar concerns are evident. The Climate Risk Profile for Senegal (2022) highlights that climate change is expected to increase the frequency of fire weather occurrence in the region. This aligns with global trends, as a study combining economic datasets and global remote sensing data from 2001 to 2020 found increasing forest fire risks worldwide due to climate change.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/gmb01.pdf>

Altered rainfall patterns play a critical role in wildfire dynamics. Adequate rainfall is essential for creating sufficient fuel loads, as it promotes vegetation growth that can later become combustible material during dry spells (Kariuki, 2024). However, rising temperatures contribute to increased wildfire susceptibility by enhancing the flammability of vegetation. For instance, warmer spring and summer temperatures have been linked to the promotion of wildfires, particularly in regions like the Pacific Northwest, where large and severe fires are associated with warm and dry conditions (Halofsky et al., 2020).

In Senegal, climate change is exacerbating root causes of conflict, including impacts on land, water, and food systems, which can indirectly affect fire risks by altering land use patterns and increasing resource pressures. The country is vulnerable to various climate-related hazards, including drought, flooding, and bush fires, as noted in the Climate Risk and Adaptation Country Profile for Senegal.

These findings underscore the complex interplay between climate change, vegetation dynamics, and fire risks in both The Gambia and Senegal, highlighting the need for comprehensive adaptation strategies to address the increasing threat of wildfires in the region.

Addressing the issue of forest fires is crucial, as they pose a potential risk of triggering conflicts over transboundary forest resources. Effective fire prevention measures, such as controlled burns, public awareness campaigns, and firebreaks, are essential. Sustainable forest management practices can help reduce the risk of fires and promote forest ecosystem integrity. Strengthening emergency response capabilities can also mitigate the impacts of fires when they occur.

Regional cooperation between Senegal and The Gambia is essential for enhancing fire prevention and response efforts in border areas. By working together, the two countries can share knowledge, resources, and best practices to address this common challenge.

Given the target of reducing conflicts over transboundary forest fires by **75%**, the high frequency of forest fires in the border areas suggests a significant need for improved

prevention and management strategies. By addressing the underlying causes of these fires and implementing effective measures, it may be possible to achieve the desired reduction in conflicts in another project phase.

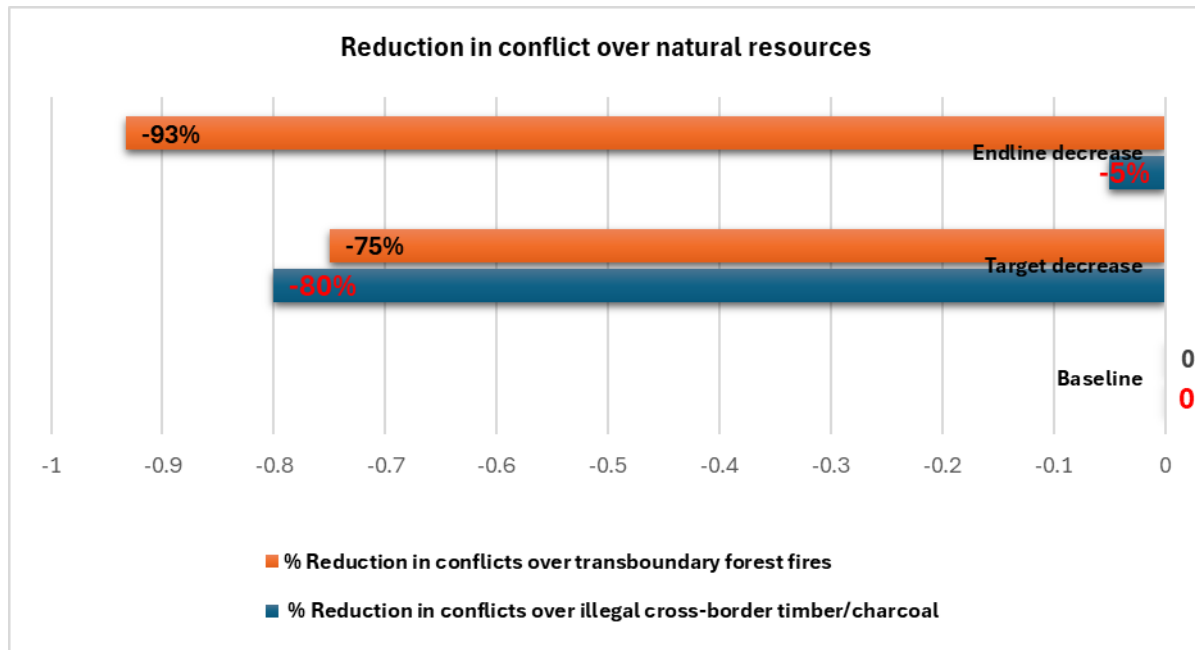
Figure 6: Frequency of Forest Fires in Border Regions of Senegal and The Gambia

Forest Fire Frequency in Border Areas of Senegal and The Gambia					
Country/Region	Frequently (several times a year)	Never	Occasionally (once or twice a year)	Rarely (every few years)	Grand Total
Senegal	97	2	143	12	254
Kaffrine	24	1	24	4	53
Kolda	30	0	32	0	62
Sediou	31	0	10	2	43
Ziguinchor	12	1	77	6	96
The Gambia	45	18	121	62	246
Central River	1	8	16	10	35
Lower River	23		45	4	72
West Coast	21	10	60	48	139
Grand Total	142	20	264	74	500
% of Grand Total	28%	4%	53%	15%	100%

While forest fires are a concern in the border regions, the endline survey of border communities indicates that illegal cross-border timber activities and transboundary forest fires are not the primary triggers of conflict. Instead, competition for land and natural resources emerges as the root cause of most disputes, likely exacerbated by population growth, climate change, and shifting land use patterns. Factors such as bushfires, wood trafficking, livestock theft, excessive wood cutting, and land ownership issues collectively account for about 5% of conflicts in these border regions and communities of Senegal and The Gambia.

Therefore, in the absence of statistically significant data on the direct impact of illegal cross-border timber and transboundary forest fires on conflicts, it is recommended to use the reduction in conflicts over natural resources as a proxy indicator, disaggregated by type/cause of conflict over natural resources, to report both key indicators of success identified as follows.

Figure 7: Progress in Reducing Conflicts Over Natural Resources in Border Areas by November 2023



Outcome 2 has shown substantial progress and was on track for significant achievement. The foundational work, including community sensitization, formation of management committees, and development of management plans, has been largely completed in many areas.

To fully realize the outcome, focus should be maintained on completing remaining sensitization activities, especially in Senegal; establishing and operationalizing compliance mechanisms at border posts; finalizing the implementation of livestock monitoring systems; and ensuring the sustainability of community-based natural resource management practices.

The project's multifaceted approach, which includes sustainable resource management, effective conflict resolution mechanisms, improved governance, and regional cooperation, appears to be addressing the root causes of these conflicts. While most outputs are already completed or well underway, some remaining activities may require additional time or resources to fully implement. Overall, the project has made significant strides towards achieving Outcome 2, though continued effort is needed to address regional variations and ensure long-term sustainability of the improvements made.

Outcome 3: Improved community resilience through support of alternative green livelihoods.

During the survey and desk review of project progress reports, the evaluation team found that by the project's planned end date in June 2024, Outcome 3 was still in its early stages of implementation. While some activities were underway, many had yet to begin. Significant groundwork was laid through assessments and planning, but achieving the full outputs and overall outcome will require substantial effort beyond the initial timeline. As noted by one UNV, *"the project faced challenges in implementing activities due to difficulties in obtaining necessary authorizations from higher authorities. These difficulties were attributed to recurring tensions in the area. As a result, the local communities, having placed great hopes in this project to resolve border problems, now felt misunderstood and frustrated"*.

Progress has been made in conducting assessments on alternative green livelihoods in both countries, with border communities engaged to prioritize and validate selected initiatives. Implementing partners have been identified in The Gambia, with implementation scheduled to start in December 2023 and end by April 2024. In Senegal, 20 beneficiaries, primarily women and young people, have been identified in each locality with green business plans. Support delivery to beneficiaries in Senegal was planned for early 2024, 4 to 5 months after the end planned time of project implementation, with a joint livelihood activity between the two border communities scheduled for March-April 2024. This suggests the activities were not completed as per the initial implementation plan and agreed with the donor.

Some tangible progress has been made, such as the ongoing development of a community garden in Missira, procurement of farming inputs and seeds, and the completion of two training courses on management and production. However, many activities, including the implementation of other climate-resilient livelihood strategies and training for value chain activities like honey production, have not yet begun. The likelihood of fully achieving Outcome 3 as initially planned is uncertain given the current progress and remaining project time. Key challenges include time constraints due to the late start of activities, coordination requirements for cross-border initiatives,



and potential logistical issues in implementing multiple livelihood support activities across different communities.

To maximize the chances of success, it is recommended to prioritize the most impactful and feasible livelihood support activities, intensify implementation efforts in the remaining period, and consider requesting a project extension if necessary. Robust monitoring and evaluation will be crucial to capture the impact of implemented activities, even if full implementation is not achieved within the original timeframe.

Resilience through improved livelihood and Increased income

In the border regions of Senegal and The Gambia, increased income through diversified sources has significantly enhanced community resilience. The data shows that agriculture and trade are dominant income sources, with agriculture being particularly strong in Senegal, where 46.1% of respondents rely on it. Trade also plays a crucial role. In The Gambia, 32.9% depend on agriculture, with trade as a key source for 30.6%.

A substantial portion of communities experienced income improvements, with 6.7% reporting significant improvements and 60.7% reporting slight improvements. This increase in income contributes to resilience by providing financial stability and reducing vulnerability to economic shocks.

In Senegal, Kolda showed the highest improvement at 47.9%, likely due to diversified income sources. Kaffrine and Sediou also reported significant improvements, driven by agriculture and trade.

In The Gambia, the Lower River region demonstrated strong improvement at 45.8%, indicating effective economic activities. The Central River region had a 32.8% improvement rate, despite some stability challenges.

The positive trends suggest potential for economic growth, particularly in regions like Kolda and Lower River. However, areas with lower improvement rates, such as Ziguinchor and the West Coast, may benefit from targeted support and diversification strategies to enhance resilience.



Overall, the diversification of income sources has strengthened community resilience by providing more stable and varied economic opportunities. This highlights the importance of tailored development strategies to sustain and enhance income growth across different regions in Senegal and The Gambia.

It's important to note that most cross-border projects, including livelihood support initiatives, are still in progress and at an early stage. This makes it challenging to assess their effectiveness in achieving intended results. The impact could be more accurately measured a year or two after project implementation. Indicators for improved cross-border relations through these livelihood support projects may increase, potentially reducing illegal activities like logging and charcoal production.

Effectiveness of Partnership

The IOM and FAO partnership has demonstrated some effectiveness in addressing cross-border issues, leveraging the agencies' complementary expertise and collaborative approach. Key factors contributing to the partnership's success include joint project development, coordinated activities across borders, established oversight committees, and delineation of roles based on agency strengths. The partnership benefited from previous collaboration experience, complementary mandates, established government relationships, and field office presence.

The project performed strongly in border management capacity building, natural resource management, and fostering cross-border cooperation. Successful activities included training border officials, installing MIDAS systems, establishing cross-border fire management committees, Interagency Border Coordination Committee, and conducting joint trainings and meetings.

To further enhance effectiveness, recommendations include scaling up community engagement, institutionalizing cross-border coordination mechanisms, expanding capacity building efforts, accelerating livelihood support activities, and documenting best practices for replication. By addressing these areas, the IOM and FAO partnership can continue to contribute to sustainable development in the region and achieve its objectives.



4.4 Efficiency

Assessing the extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way

The assessment of the project's efficiency in delivering results in an economic and timely manner involves several key aspects, including cost-effectiveness, management efficiency, and the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems.

Cost-Effectiveness

The total budget for the project is USD 3,800,000, allocated across various implementing partners, including IOM and FAO. The financial resources appeared to be appropriately proportionate to the quality of results achieved thus far.

Key achievements include:

- Construction of a new border post in Tabanding and Darsilami equipped with standard office furniture and the Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) for better mobility pattern understanding.
- Training sessions conducted for border authorities and community members on mediation, conflict resolution, document security, and ECOWAS Free Movement Protocols.
- Provision of equipment to nine border posts, enhancing operational capacity.

These outcomes indicate that the project effectively utilized its financial resources to achieve significant results in border management and community engagement.

Management Efficiency

The project management structure includes a diverse team comprising representatives from IOM, FAO, and various governmental and civil society organizations from both The Gambia and Senegal. This multi-stakeholder approach facilitated effective coordination and resource sharing among partners.



Key aspects of management efficiency included:

- Clear roles and responsibilities assigned to each partner, enhancing accountability.
- Regular coordination meetings among partners to ensure alignment and address challenges promptly.
- Engagement with local stakeholders, including community leaders and civil society, to foster ownership and sustainability of project outcomes.

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

The M&E systems established by IOM and FAO were designed to ensure efficient and effective project management. These systems include:

- Regular reporting mechanisms that track progress against established indicators, including gender-disaggregated data.
- Feedback loops that allow for adjustments based on monitoring findings, ensuring that the project remains responsive to community needs.

Challenges and Improvements

Despite the strengths of the M&E systems, some challenges were noted:

- Data collection difficulties due to the remote nature of some border communities, which can hinder timely reporting.
- Capacity limitations among local stakeholders in data management and reporting.

To address these challenges, improvements could include:

- Enhanced training for local partners on data collection and reporting processes to build capacity and ensure accurate data.
- Utilization of technology for remote data collection to facilitate timely reporting and monitoring.



Overall, the project demonstrated a high level of efficiency in delivering results in an economic and timely manner. The appropriate use of financial resources, effective management structures, and robust M&E systems contributed to the project's success. Continued efforts to address challenges in data collection and stakeholder capacity will further enhance the project's efficiency and impact in promoting community resilience and social cohesion in border regions.

4.5 Impact

The project "Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal" demonstrates significant potential for generating positive higher-level effects in strengthening peace foundations and improving border community relations. While it was still in the implementation phase, several key aspects of the project indicated its capacity for substantial impact:

Enhanced Border Management and Community Trust:

The project made notable progress in improving border infrastructure and capacities. The construction and equipping of new border posts, installation of the MIDAS system, and training of border officials have enhanced operational capabilities. This modernization, coupled with community engagement initiatives, has the potential to significantly reduce tensions and build trust between border authorities and local communities.

Improved Natural Resource Management:

By establishing cross-border fire management committees, developing management plans, and conducting extensive sensitization on forest protection, the project laid the groundwork for sustainable natural resource management. This collaborative approach to addressing environmental challenges could lead to reduced conflicts over resources and improved ecological sustainability in border regions.

Economic Resilience and Alternative Livelihoods:



Although still in early stages, the project's focus on providing alternative green livelihoods for border communities, especially targeting women and youth, has the potential to transform local economies. By reducing dependence on illegal or unsustainable practices, this initiative could significantly contribute to both economic stability and conflict reduction.

Cross-Border Cooperation and Social Cohesion:

The project's emphasis on fostering cross-border cooperation, both at the official and community levels, was a key strength. Joint trainings, shared management plans, and cross-border community engagement activities create a foundation for lasting peace and improved relations between the two countries.

Gender and Youth Empowerment:

With a significant portion of the budget allocated to gender equality activities and a focus on youth engagement, the project addressed critical demographic factors in peacebuilding. Empowering women and youth as agents of change could have farreaching effects on social dynamics and community resilience.

Sustainable Reintegration and Migration Management:

By improving border management practices and supporting community-based initiatives, the project contributed to more effective and humane migration management. This approach has the potential to facilitate sustainable reintegration of migrants and reduce irregular migration.

While the full impact of these initiatives is yet to be realized, the project's comprehensive approach addressing economic, environmental, and social factors positions it well to generate significant positive changes. The emphasis on local ownership, capacity building, and sustainable practices enhances the likelihood of long-term impact. However, to fully assess and maximize the project's impact, continued robust monitoring and evaluation will be crucial. Particular attention should be paid to the sustainability of implemented measures and their long-term effects on cross-border relations, community resilience, and social cohesion. Additionally, the project's ability to adapt to emerging challenges and leverage early successes was

key to realizing its full potential for positive, higher-level impact in the border regions of The Gambia and Senegal.

4.6 Sustainability

Assessing to what extent the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue

The project has made significant investments in infrastructure, capacity building, and community-based initiatives that have the potential for lasting impact. The sustainability of border management improvements is supported by physical and knowledge enhancements, including the construction and equipping of new border posts, installation of the MIDAS border management information system, and training of border officials on crucial topics. However, ongoing resources and commitment from national governments were necessary to maintain these improvements.

In terms of natural resource management, the project established community-based structures and processes, such as cross-border fire management committees, forest and grazing management plans, and community sensitization efforts. These approaches create local ownership and capacity, increasing the likelihood of continuation. However, ongoing support may be required to ensure the active participation of committees and the implementation of plans over time.

Livelihood interventions, while still in early stages during the endline data collection, showed promise with their focus on "green" livelihoods aligned with natural resource management goals. However, their long-term sustainability will depend on economic viability and continued community engagement.

Overall, the project has created important cross-border cooperation mechanisms and relationships that can support ongoing collaboration. The community engagement and capacity building approaches used increase local ownership and skills. However, sustained political will, resource allocation from national governments, and potentially ongoing external support will likely be needed to fully sustain and build on project results.



To improve sustainability prospects, several actions are recommended, including developing clear handover plans, ensuring market-driven livelihood interventions, strengthening linkages with existing government programs, continuing to build local and national capacity, exploring ongoing funding options, and revising project assumptions to consider long-term resource needs and political factors.

Overall, the project has laid important groundwork, active efforts will be needed to ensure the full sustainability of results. The cross-border nature of the project adds complexity but also provides opportunities for lasting impact if cooperation mechanisms are maintained.

4.7 Gender

Gender is mainstreamed throughout the project activities in several keyways. The project aimed for at least 50% women's participation across all activities and beneficiary groups, including representation of local authorities and border officials in trainings.

The project worked closely with women-led groups in targeted communities and addresses issues that disproportionately affect women, such as harassment of informal cross-border traders. Specific support was provided to women on understanding their rights and empowering them to advocate for change.

Women from the communities were engaged to take leadership roles in implementation and governance mechanisms. All awareness-raising initiatives were designed with a gender lens, and when working with decision-making platforms, the project ensured women were equally represented and women-specific issues were addressed.

Community gardens were established to enhance food and nutrition security while increasing income for women. Women's capacities were built on agro-processing and value addition.

Border officials were equipped with tools to protect women migrants and traders, and reporting mechanisms were created to hold accountable authorities who fail to protect women. In monitoring and evaluation, dedicated indicators measure



achievements towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), and all indicators are disaggregated by sex and age.

The project's communication strategy was gender sensitive. Notably, 30% of the total project budget (\$1,140,000) was allocated to activities pursuing gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). This comprehensive approach ensured gender considerations are integrated across all aspects of the project, from design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation.

5. Conclusion

The project has made significant progress towards its objectives, despite facing some implementation challenges. The project has demonstrated effectiveness in enhancing engagement between communities and border authorities, improving natural resource management, and laying the groundwork for increased community resilience.

Key achievements include:

- Substantial reduction in conflicts between communities and border authorities
- Progress in border management capacity building and infrastructure improvements
- Establishment of cross-border coordination mechanisms
- Initiation of sustainable natural resource management practices
- Groundwork laid for alternative livelihood support

However, by June 2024, the end of the extension period, some activities, particularly under Outcome 3 (community resilience and alternative livelihoods), were still in the early stages of implementation. The project demonstrated adaptability in the face of challenges such as security concerns and changes in government leadership in both countries.

Overall, the project created a strong foundation for improved cross-border cooperation and community resilience, with potential for lasting impact if key recommendations were implemented.

6. Recommendations:

1. Request for Extension/another phase:

Prioritize the implementation of remaining activities under Outcome 3, focusing on alternative livelihood support and community resilience initiatives. This could include:

- Distributing support grants to mapped beneficiaries
- Completing the operationalization of community gardens
- Providing vegetable seeds to women through the refund mechanism
- Delivering training on agro-processing and value addition

2. Expand community resilience initiatives:

- Scale up successful livelihood interventions to additional border communities
- Provide more comprehensive training and capacity building for women and youth on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and business management
- Establish mentorship programs and support networks for beneficiaries
Explore opportunities for cross-border economic cooperation and trad

3. Strengthen cross-border coordination mechanisms:

- Further institutionalize and formalize the cross-border coordination committees and processes established during the project to ensure long-term sustainability
- Develop harmonized procedures for addressing cross-border issues;

4. Scale up successful interventions:



- Identify and expand the most effective community engagement and capacity building models to additional border areas.
5. **Enhance monitoring and evaluation: Strengthen data collection and analysis** processes to better capture long-term impacts and changes in cross-border dynamics.
 6. **Develop clear exit strategy:** Create a comprehensive handover plan that outlines how project gains will be sustained, including potential ongoing support needs.
 7. **Address regional variations:** Tailor interventions to address the specific needs and challenges of different border regions, particularly areas with higher reported conflicts.
 8. **Strengthen gender and youth focus:** Further integrate gender-responsive and youth-inclusive approaches across all project components, ensuring meaningful participation and benefit.
 9. **Explore additional funding opportunities:** Investigate possibilities for extending or expanding successful project components through additional funding sources or partnerships.
 10. **Enhance knowledge sharing:** Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned to inform future cross-border peacebuilding initiatives in other regions of countries
 11. **Strengthen government ownership:** Continue to engage national and local government stakeholders to ensure sustained political support and resource allocation for cross-border cooperation initiatives.

By addressing these recommendations, the project can build on its initial successes and maximize its long-term impact on cross-border cooperation, community resilience, and peacebuilding in the region.

7. Lessons Learned

The survey highlighted some key lessons learned from the implementation of the UN Peacebuilding Fund project on cross-border cooperation between The Gambia and Senegal:

4. **Importance of adaptability:** The project had to adapt to security challenges in the Casamance region and changes in government leadership. This highlights the need for flexibility in project design and implementation to respond to evolving contexts.
5. **Value of comprehensive baseline assessments:** The thorough baseline assessment provided crucial data to inform programming and establish targets. This underscores the importance of investing time and resources in initial assessments to guide implementation.
6. **Gender mainstreaming:** The project's efforts to ensure gender balance in trainings and community engagement demonstrated the importance of intentional gender inclusion throughout all activities.
7. **Cross-border coordination mechanisms:** The establishment of joint technical structures and coordination mechanisms between The Gambia and Senegal proved to be a promising approach for addressing shared challenges and fostering cooperation.
8. **Community engagement:** The project's focus on community consultations and participatory approaches in natural resource management activities fostered local ownership and buy-in.
9. **Capacity building focus:** Training of border officials on topics like MIDAS and transnational organized crime was an effective way to enhance border management capacities and promote cross-border cooperation.
10. **Integrated approach:** The project's combination of border management, natural resource management, and livelihood support activities demonstrated the value of addressing interconnected issues holistically.
11. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The establishment of a dedicated M&E working group helped ensure systematic tracking of progress, highlighting the importance of robust M&E systems in complex, multi-country projects.



12. **Stakeholder engagement:** Regular engagement with government partners at national and local levels was crucial for project implementation and sustainability.
13. **Phased implementation:** The project's phased approach, starting with infrastructure and capacity building before moving to community-level interventions, allowed for a solid foundation to be built.
14. **Regional variations:** The project highlighted the need to tailor interventions to address specific needs and challenges of different border regions, as conflict dynamics and resource issues varied across locations.
15. **Sustainability planning:** The need for clear exit strategies and plans for sustaining project gains became apparent, especially for community-based structures and cross-border mechanisms.

Annex 1: Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
Outcome 1 Indicators				
1a. % of border authorities demonstrating improved knowledge and capacities	TBD	Increase by 50% from baseline over 1 year	Increase by 50%	Achieved
1b. % of community members experiencing conflict/tension with border authorities	TBD	Decrease by 50% from baseline over 1 year	Women: 90% decrease Men: 76.67% decrease	Exceeding target for both groups
Output 1.1 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
1.1.1. Improved knowledge of border officials	0	75% of border officials; 8 trainings	Completed	Fully achieved



1.1.2. Improved knowledge of community members	0	4 joint trainings	Completed	Fully achieved
Output 1.2 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
1.2.1. Border infrastructure and equipment improved	0	1 border post constructed & equipped	Completed	Fully achieved
1.2.2. Improved skills of border officials	0	75% from 8 border posts	Completed	Fully achieved
1.2.3. Border officials with improved knowledge on document security	0	75%; 2 joint trainings	Completed	Fully achieved
Output 1.3 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
1.3.1. Cross-border community partnerships created	0	4 Cross border Community engagement plans, and partnership created	Completed (5 Community Prevention and Safety Committees (CPSCs) in The Gambia and 8 in Senegal were established and conducted 4 Cross border Community engagement forums	Fully achieved



1.3.2. Improved knowledge in addressing cross-border crimes	0	75% of participants	Completed	Fully achieved
Output 1.4 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
1.4.1. Social mobilization events conducted	0	8 events; 4 cross border	Completed	Fully achieved
1.4.2. Increased perceived levels of trust	0	75%	Data not available	Progress unclear

1.4.3. Willingness to cooperate	0	75%	Completed	Fully achieved
Output 1.5 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
1.5.1. Border coordination mechanisms established	0	Mechanisms established	Ongoing	In progress
1.5.2. Cross-border committees established	0	4	(Cross-Border Inter-Agency Coordination Committees (CBIACCs): IOM supported 4 CBIABCCs within framework of the project (Giboro-Seleti, Mesira-Senoba, Tabanding-	The first three regularly convened over the course of the project, however for formal activation of the last one (Darsilami-Touba Tranquil), the two governments decided at the project's last steering committee meeting (held at end of April 2024) to



			Pata, Darsilami-Touba Tranquil).	discuss the subject bilaterally. The TORs of the CBIACCs drafted in coordination with government counterparts are attached.
1.5.3. MIDAS installed and operational	0	2 border crossing point	Completed	Fully achieved
1.5.4. Border officials using MIDAS	0	75%	Completed	Fully achieved
Outcome 2 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
2a. Reduction in conflicts over illegal timber/charcoal	N/A	80% reduction	76% reduction	Near target, good progress
2b. Reduction in conflicts over transboundary forest fires	N/A	75% reduction	Data not yet available	Pending data collection
2c. Cooperation through forest restoration	N/A	300 stakeholders involved	50,000 seedlings planted	Progress made, but unclear if target met
Output 2.1 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
2.1.1. Transboundary fire prevention facilitated	0	All hotspots identified and mapped	In progress	Partially achieved



2.1.2. Common understanding among stakeholders	0	Common understanding achieved	Completed	Fully achieved
2.1.3. Participants sensitized on crossborder fires	N/A	400 participants	Completed	Fully achieved
2.1.4. Fire management plans formulated	0	12 plans	Completed (Gambia)	Partially achieved
2.1.5. Fire management committees formed	0	12 committees	10 in The Gambia and 29 in Senegal	Fully achieved
2.1.6. Environmental governance understood	0	18 sessions, 200 trainees	Completed	Fully achieved
2.1.7. Firefighting materials provided	0	Assortment provided	In process of acquisition	In progress
2.1.8. Controlled burning exercises	0	Annual exercises	Waiting to start	Not yet started
2.1.9. Seedlings produced and planted	0	50,000 seedlings	Completed	Fully achieved
2.1.10. Exchange visit to Senegal	0	40 participants	Data not provided	Progress unclear
Output 2.2 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
2.2.1. Law enforcement authorities sensitized	0	40	Completed (Gambia)	Partially achieved



2.2.2. Timber/charcoal dealers sensitized	0	200	Completed (Gambia)	Partially achieved
2.2.3. Farmers trained in field schools	0	200 farmers	Ongoing	In progress
2.2.4. Border villagers sensitized	0	80	Completed (Gambia)	Partially achieved
2.2.5. Radio discussions aired	0	20	Completed (Gambia)	Partially achieved
2.2.6. Villages interested in forest management	0	30 villages, 8 letters of interest	Ongoing	In progress
2.2.7. Dimitra Clubs set up	0	80	Completed	Fully achieved
2.2.8. Compliance mechanism at border posts	0	Functional system in place	In progress	In progress
2.2.9. Equipment provided to border posts	0	Basic equipment provided	In progress	In progress
Output 2.3 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
2.3.1. Staff trained on disease surveillance	0	40 staff	In progress	In progress
2.3.2. Equipment provided to departments	0	Computers, GPS provided	In progress	In progress
Output 2.4 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment



2.4.1. Cattle tagged	500	1000	In progress	In progress
2.4.2. Watering points provided	2	1 additional	In progress	In progress
2.4.3. Local conventions on grazing	0	8	In development	In progress
2.4.4. Community members trained	0	70	Tracks identified and mapped	Partially achieved
2.4.5. Livestock tracks re-demarcated	0	3	Data not provided	Progress unclear
2.4.6. Transhumance corridors mapped	0	1 comprehensive map	Ongoing	In progress
Outcome 3 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
3a. Community members demonstrating resilience	0	TBD	Ongoing	In progress, target to be determined
3b. Improved crossborder relations	0	60%	Ongoing	In progress
3c. Beneficiaries not considering criminal activities	0	100%	Ongoing	In progress
Output 3.1 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment



3.1.1. Cross-border community livelihoods supported	0	100% (4 activities)	Ongoing	In progress
3.1.2. Youths receiving support grants	0	120	Ongoing	In progress
Output 3.2 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Progress Comment
No specific indicators provided				Unable to assess progress

Annex 2. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Matrix for Outcome 1: Enhanced Engagement Between Communities and Border Management Authorities

Indicator	Evaluation Criteria	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Method	Evaluation Questions
Increased knowledge and capacities of border authorities	Effectiveness, Equity	Surveys, interviews, document review	Frequency analysis, thematic analysis, content analysis	To what extent has the project increased the knowledge and capacity of border authorities on crossborder issues? How equitably has the training been distributed among different border agencies?



Improved communication between communities and border authorities	Relevance, Effectiveness, Equity	Surveys, focus group discussions, interviews	Sentiment analysis, social network analysis	How relevant are the communication channels established by the project to the needs of the community? How has the project improved communication
				between different community groups and border authorities?
Reduced conflict between communities and border authorities	Effectiveness, Impact	Surveys, case studies, conflict mapping	Trend analysis, chi-square test	Has the project contributed to a reduction in conflicts between communities and border authorities? What are the long-term impacts of the project on conflict resolution mechanisms?
Increased community participation in border management	Partnership, Equity	Surveys, observations, document review	Participation rates, community feedback, case studies	How effectively did the project foster partnerships between communities and border authorities? How equitably have the benefits of participation been distributed among community members?



Detailed Evaluation Matrix for Outcome 2: Enhanced Cross-Border Natural Resource Management

Indicator	OECD/DAC Criterion	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Method	Evaluation Questions
Reduced deforestation and forest degradation	Effectiveness, Sustainability	Satellite imagery, field surveys, interviews	Change analysis, correlation analysis, thematic analysis	What is the impact of the project on deforestation rates? How sustainable are the forest management practices adopted by communities?
Improved forest management practices	Efficiency, Effectiveness	Observations, interviews, document review	Checklist assessment, content analysis	How efficiently were resources used to promote sustainable forest management practices? To what extent have these practices been adopted by communities?



Increased community participation in forest management	Partnership, Equity	Surveys, focus group discussions, attendance records	Participation rates, community feedback, case studies	How effectively did the project foster partnerships between communities and forest management authorities? How equitably have the benefits of forest management been distributed among community members?
Reduced conflicts over natural resources	Effectiveness, Impact, Equity	Surveys, conflict mapping, key	Trend analysis, spatial analysis,	Has the project contributed to a reduction in conflicts over natural resources?
		informant interviews	conflict analysis	How equitably have the benefits of natural resource management been distributed among community members?
Increased income from non-timber forest products	Effectiveness, Impact, Equity	Economic surveys, market data	Income analysis, price analysis	How has the project contributed to increasing income from non-timber forest products? Are there any gender disparities in income generation from NTFPs?



Evaluation Matrix for Outcome 3: Improved Community Resilience

Indicator	OECD/DAC Criterion	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Method	Evaluation Questions
Increased household income	Effectiveness, Impact, Equity	Surveys, economic data	Mean income comparison, poverty reduction analysis	To what extent has the project contributed to increasing household income? Are the income gains distributed equitably among different community groups?
Reduced reliance on natural resources	Effectiveness, Sustainability	Surveys, observations, secondary data	Trend analysis, correlation analysis	How has the project helped to diversify livelihoods and reduce dependence on natural resources? Are the alternative livelihood activities sustainable?
Improved food security	Effectiveness, Impact	Surveys, nutritional data	Nutritional status assessment, food consumption patterns	Has the project contributed to improved food security at the household level? What are the long-term impacts of the project on food security?



Enhanced social cohesion	Effectiveness, Impact	Surveys, focus group discussions, social network analysis	Social network analysis, sentiment analysis	How has the project contributed to building social cohesion within the community? What are the factors influencing social cohesion?
Increased capacity for disaster response	Effectiveness, Sustainability	Surveys, observations, document review	Capacity assessment, case studies	To what extent has the project enhanced community capacity for disaster response? Are the disaster preparedness measures sustainable?

Annex 3. Data Collection Instruments

Survey introduction and Consent Form

Introduction

"Hello, my name is (Enumerator's name). We are conducting a study as part of the UN Peacebuilding Fund Project, which aims to enhance cross-border cooperation between communities and border management authorities in The Gambia and Senegal. The focus of this project is to improve community engagement, natural resource management, and overall resilience among border communities. Your insights and experiences are invaluable to us and will contribute significantly to understanding the challenges and opportunities faced by border communities. The information gathered will be used to inform project implementation and improve strategies for community support and engagement"

Consent Form



- Before we begin, we would like to ensure that you understand the purpose of this interview and your rights as a participant.
- Your participation in this interview is entirely voluntary. You may choose to withdraw at any time without any consequences.
- All information collected during this interview will be kept confidential. Your responses will be anonymized, and no identifying information will be linked to your answers in any reports or publications.
- The purpose of this interview is to gather your perspectives on cross-border cooperation, community engagement, and the impact of border management on your community.
- The interview will take approximately 20 minutes.
- If you have any questions or concerns about this interview or your participation, please feel free to contact pbfb@info.com Tel +220 370 35 16 (Gambia) or +221 77 855 79 46 (Senegal)

By signing below, you indicate that you have read and understood the information provided, and you consent to participate in this interview.

Participant's Name: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____ .

Conclusion:

"Thank you for participating in our interview regarding the UN Peacebuilding Fund Project aimed at enhancing cross-border cooperation between The Gambia and Senegal. Your insights and experiences are invaluable to us and will significantly contribute to our understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by border communities. We appreciate the time you took to share your thoughts and perspectives. Your feedback will help inform future strategies to improve community engagement, strengthen relationships with border authorities, and promote sustainable development in your community. If you have any further questions or



would like to share additional thoughts, please feel free to reach out. Thank you once again for your participation and for your commitment to fostering peace and cooperation in the region''

Survey questionnaire for border communities

Border community Residents (Youth and Women)

Cross border traders

Objective: to gather insights on the experiences, challenges, and needs of border communities, particularly focusing on vulnerable groups such as women and youth.

Section 1: Demographic Information

- Age: (Multiple choice: 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55+)
- Gender: (Male, Female)
- Marital status: (Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed, Other) single select
- Education level: (No formal education, Primary, Secondary, Vocational, Tertiary)- single select
- Occupation: What is your primary occupation? (Farmer, Trader, Fisher, Transporter, other) single select



- Household size: (Numerical- number of household members)
- Country: (Senegal, The Gambia)
- Region: Sediou, Kaffrine, Kolda, Ziguinchor, West Coast, Lower River, and Central River
- Community: Which border village do you belong to? (Giboro, Selety, Darsilameh, Darsilami, Missira, Senoba, Brikama-Bah, Pata, Wassu Nanija, Missira Waden)
- Coordinates: (Numerical: GPS coordinates)
- How long have you lived in this community? (Numerical: number of years) •
Distance to border: (Numerical: number of years)

Section 2: Knowledge and Awareness of Cross-Border Issues

Question 2.1. Have you heard about the UN Peace Building project to improve crossborder cooperation in The Gambia and Senegal? (Yes, No)

- If yes, what do you know about the project's objectives? (Open-ended)
- Are you aware of the challenges faced by border communities? (Yes, No) ○

If yes, please specify (e.g., smuggling, illegal migration, conflict, other)

Question 2.2. Are you aware of the challenges faced by people living in border areas? (Yes, No)

If yes, please specify (e.g., smuggling, illegal migration, conflict, resource scarcity)

- Do you think cross-border cooperation is important for addressing these challenges? (Yes, No, Don't know) ○ If yes, please explain why (Open-ended)



Question 2.3: Are you aware of any existing cross-border cooperation initiatives?

(Yes, No)

- If yes, please specify (Open-ended)

Question 2.4: Are you familiar with the border crossing procedures/regulations? (Yes, No)

- If yes, please describe (Open-ended)

Question 2.5: Have you experienced any difficulties in complying with border regulations? (Yes, No)

- If yes, please explain (Open-ended)

Question 2.6: Do you think the border regulations are fair and reasonable? (Yes, No, Don't know)

- If no, please explain why (Open-ended)

Section 3: Border Management and Security

Question 3.1: How often do you cross the border?

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Yearly
- Less than once a year

Question 3.2: For what purposes do you cross the border? (Select all that apply)

- Trade
- Employment
- Education

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- Healthcare
- Family visits
- Leisure
- Other (please specify)

Question 3.3: How would you rate your experiences with border authorities?

- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Very poor

Question 3.4: What are the main challenges you face when interacting with border authorities? (Select all that apply)



-

-

Long waiting times

Corruption

- Harassment
- Lack of information
- Inconsistent procedures
- Other (please specify)

Question 3.5: Have you ever experienced any form of harassment, extortion, or corruption by border authorities?

- Yes
- No

Question 3.6: How safe do you feel when crossing the border?

- Very safe
- Safe
- Neither safe nor unsafe
- Unsafe
- Very unsafe

Question 3.7: What are the main security concerns in your community? (Select all that apply)

- Smuggling
- Human trafficking



-
-
- Drug trafficking
- Armed conflict

Theft

Other (please specify)

Question 3.8: Have you or anyone you know been a victim of crime related to border activities?

- Yes
- No

Question 3.9: Are there any existing mechanisms for resolving border disputes or conflicts?

- Yes
- No

Question 3.10: If yes, please specify the existing mechanisms for resolving border disputes or conflicts.

- Traditional leaders
- Community leaders
- Government officials
- Security forces
- Other (please specify)

Question 3.11: Have you participated in any conflict resolution processes?



-
-
- Yes
- No

Question 3.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the existing conflict resolution mechanisms? (Open-ended question)

Question 3.13: Are you aware of any cross-border cooperation projects or initiatives?

Yes

No

Question 3.14: What do you think about these initiatives? (Open-ended question)

Question 3.15: How can these initiatives be improved to better address your needs?
(Open-ended question)

Section 4: Involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms

Question 4.1: How often do border disputes or conflicts occur between your community and the neighboring community in Senegal/Gambia?

- Frequently (several times a year)
- Occasionally (once or twice a year)
- Rarely (every few years)
- Never

Question 4.1.1: What underlying factors contributed to the occurrence of this border dispute or conflict? (Select all that apply)

- Resource-related (e.g., Competition over water, land, or other natural resources.



-
-
- Demographic and Cultural (e.g., Population growth, ethnic or religious tensions, and cultural differences)
- Political and Governance (e.g., Border demarcation issues, ineffective governance, political competition, or historical conflicts)
- Economic factors (e.g., Economic disparities, illegal trade, market competition, or dependence on cross-border trade)
- Security (e.g., Crime, armed groups etc).
- Other (specify)



Question 4.1.2: What are the main impacts of these border disputes or conflicts on individuals and communities? (Select all that apply)

- Loss of livelihoods
- Displacement
- Insecurity
- Damage to property
- Social tension
- Reduced access to resources
- Other (please specify)

Question 4.1.3: What role do women play in conflict prevention and resolution in your community? (select all applicable)

- Active participants (e.g., mediators, peacebuilders)
- Informal role (e.g., providing support, building relationships)
- Limited involvement
- No involvement
- Other (please specify)

Section 5: Community Engagement and Participation

Question 5.1: Have you participated in any community meetings or workshops organized by the project? (Yes, No)

- If yes, please describe your experience (Open-ended)

Question 5.1.1: Do you feel that your community is actively involved in discussions with border authorities? (Yes/No)

- If yes, please provide examples

Question 5.1.2: Do you think the project has helped to improve the relationship between the community and border authorities? (Yes, No, Don't know)

- What are the most pressing issues facing your community? (Open-ended).

Section 6: Natural Resource Management

Question 6.1: Do you rely on forest products for your livelihood (e.g., timber, charcoal, non-timber forest products)?

- Yes, primarily
- Yes, partially
- No

Question 6.2: Which of the following forest products do you use or rely on? (Select all that apply)

- Timber
- Charcoal
- Fuelwood
- Medicinal plants
- Non-timber forest products (e.g., honey, fruits, nuts)
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.3: How has your reliance on forest products changed over the past 5 years?

- Increased significantly
- Increased slightly



-
- Stayed the same
- Decreased slightly
- Decreased significantly

Question 6.4: What are the main challenges you face in accessing forest resources?

- Limited access to forest areas
- Restrictions on harvesting
- Competition from other users
- Lack of alternative livelihoods
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.5: Are you involved in any forest management activities (e.g., tree planting, fire prevention)?

- Yes, actively involved
- Yes, occasionally involved
- No

Question 6.6: If yes, please specify your involvement in forest management activities.

- Tree planting
- Fire prevention
- Forest protection
- Community forest management
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.7: Do you participate in community-based forest management initiatives?

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- Yes
- No



- I am aware of such initiatives but do not participate

Question 6.8: What are the benefits of participating in forest management activities?

- Improved livelihoods
- Increased income
- Enhanced environmental protection
- Stronger community cohesion
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.9: What are the challenges of participating in forest management activities?

- Lack of resources
- Time constraints
- Conflicting interests among community members
- Inadequate support from government agencies
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.10: How often do forest fires occur in your area?

- Frequently (several times a year)
- Occasionally (once or twice a year)
- Rarely (every few years)
- Never

Question 6.11: What are the main causes of forest fires in your area?

- Human-induced (e.g., slash and burn agriculture, negligence)



-
- Natural causes (e.g., lightning, drought)

Unknown

Question 6.12: What are the impacts of forest fires on your community and livelihoods?

- Loss of property
- Loss of livelihoods
- Environmental degradation
- Health problems
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.13: Have you experienced any conflicts over natural resources with your neighbors or other communities?

- Yes
- No

Question 6.14: If yes, what were the main causes of these conflicts?

- Access to forest resources
- Land use conflicts
- Water scarcity
- Grazing rights
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.15: How have these conflicts been resolved?

- Through negotiation



-
- With the help of local authorities
- Through mediation
- The conflict is ongoing
- Other (please specify)

Section 7: Livelihoods and Economic Activities

Question 7.1: What are your main sources of income? (Select all that apply)

- Agriculture (specify crops)
- Livestock rearing
- Fishing
- Trade
- Wage labor
- Remittances
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.2: How has your main source of income changed over the past 5 years?

- Improved significantly
- Improved slightly
- Stayed the same
- Worsened slightly
- Worsened significantly

Question 7.3: What are the main challenges you face in generating income?

- Lack of access to land



-
- Insufficient rainfall
- Poor soil quality
- Lack of access to credit
- Low market prices
- Lack of infrastructure
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.4: What types of crops do you grow? (Select all that apply)

- Maize
- Rice
- Millet
- Groundnuts
- Vegetables
- Fruits
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.5: What are the main challenges you face in agriculture?

- Pests and diseases
- Lack of fertilizers
- Inadequate access to water
- Soil erosion



-
- Lack of extension services
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.6: Do you use any modern agricultural techniques?

- Yes
- No

Question 7.7: If yes, please specify which modern agricultural techniques you use.

- Improved seeds
- Fertilizers
- Pesticides
- Irrigation
- Mechanization
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.8: Where do you sell your agricultural products?

- Local market
- Urban market
- Export market
- Middlemen
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.9: Are you satisfied with the prices you receive for your agricultural products?

- Yes

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-
- No
- Somewhat satisfied

Question 7.10: Have you participated in any livelihood support programs?

- Yes
- No



Question 7.11: If yes, please specify which types of livelihood support programs you have participated in.

- Agricultural training
- Microfinance
- Business development training
- Infrastructure development
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.12: What were the benefits of participating in livelihood support programs?

- Increased income
- Improved agricultural practices
- Access to credit
- Business development
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.13: What are the challenges faced by these livelihood support programs?

- Lack of sustainability
- Limited reach
- Inadequate funding
- Poor implementation
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.14: What is your average monthly household income?

- (Open-ended question with appropriate units, e.g., local currency, USD)



Question 7.15: What are your main household expenses? (Select all that apply)

- Food
- Education
- Healthcare
- Housing
- Clothing
- Other (please specify)

Section 8: Women and Youth Specific Questions

- Are women and youth in your community involved in decision-making processes? (Yes/No)
- What types of support would benefit women and youth in your community? (Education/Employment/Health Services/Other)
- Do you believe there are sufficient opportunities for entrepreneurship among women and youth in your community? (Yes/No)

Section 9: Suggestions

- What suggestions do you have for improving cross-border relations and community support?
- Please share any additional comments or concerns regarding your community and border relations.

Survey Questions for Border Officials

Objective: To gather valuable insights to inform policy decisions, improve border security, and enhance cooperation between border agencies and communities.



ANNEX 4: Survey Questionnaire for Key Border Management Agencies in The Gambia

Introduction

This survey aims to gather information on the operations, challenges, and needs of border management agencies in The Gambia. Your responses will help improve border security and management practices.

Section A: Demographic Information

- **Agency:**
 - Gambia Immigration Department (GID)
 - Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA)
 - Gambia Police Force (GPF)
 - National Drug Enforcement Agency (NDEA)
 - State Intelligence Service (SIS)
- **Department:** ○ (Specify department within the agency)
- **Position:**
 - (Specify position held)
- **Years of experience:** ○ Less than 1 year ○ 1-3 years ○ 4-6 years ○ 7-10 years ○ 10+ years

Section B: Agency Operations

- **What are the primary responsibilities of your agency at the border?** (Select all that apply) ○ Immigration control ○ Customs clearance

Security checks



- Drug interdiction ○
 - Intelligence gathering
 - Other (please specify)
- **How often do you interact with other border agencies?**
 - Daily ○
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - Rarely ○
 - Never
- **What are the main challenges faced by your agency in border management?** ○ Smuggling ○ Illegal immigration ○ Corruption ○
Lack of resources ○ Insufficient training
 - Staff shortages ○
 - Technology limitations
 - Other (please specify)
- **How would you rate the level of cooperation between your agency and other border agencies?** ○ Excellent
 - Good
 - Fair ○ Poor ○ Very poor
- **What are the main types of cross-border crimes encountered by your agency?**



- Drug trafficking ○
- Human trafficking ○
- Arms trafficking ○
- Smuggling of goods ○
- Other (please specify)

Section C: Resource and Capacity Building

- **Does your agency have sufficient resources to carry out its border management duties?** ○ Yes, completely ○ Yes, mostly
○ Somewhat
○ No, not at all
- **What type of training have your staff received in border management?**
 - Border security ○
 - Counterterrorism ○
 - Human rights ○
 - Corruption prevention ○
 - Conflict resolution ○ Other
 - (please specify)
- **What additional training do your staff need?**
 - Border management ○
 - Counterterrorism ○
 - Human rights ○



Corruption prevention ☐

Conflict resolution ☐ Other

(please specify)

- **What equipment or technology is essential for improving your agency's efficiency?**

☐ Surveillance equipment

☐ Communication

systems ☐ Data analysis

tools ☐ Other (please

specify)

Section D: Community Relations

- **How would you rate the relationship between your agency and border communities?** ☐ Excellent

☐ Good

☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Very poor

- **What strategies does your agency employ to build trust with border communities?** ☐ Community outreach

☐ Joint patrols ☐ Conflict

resolution mechanisms ☐

Transparency and accountability

☐ Other (please specify)



Section E: Cross-Border Cooperation

- **How effective is cross-border cooperation between The Gambia and neighboring countries?** ☐ Very effective ☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat effective ☐ Ineffective ☐ Very ineffective
- **What are the main challenges to cross-border cooperation?**
 - ☐ Communication barriers ☐ Different legal frameworks
 - ☐ Resource constraints ☐ Political differences ☐ Other (please specify)
- **What mechanisms are in place for information sharing and joint operations?**
 - ☐ Regular meetings ☐ Joint task forces ☐ Information exchange platforms ☐ Other (please specify)

Section F: Challenges and Recommendations

- **What are the major challenges your agency faces in border management?** (Open-ended)
- **What recommendations do you have to improve border management in The Gambia?** (Open-ended)



Key informants interview guide with border officials Target:

- High-ranking officials from immigration, customs, and security agencies
- Border post commanders or supervisors
- Officers involved in community outreach or liaison
- Officers with experience in cross-border cooperation

Introduction

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview. Your role as a border official is crucial in maintaining security and facilitating cross-border cooperation. We are interested in understanding your experiences with the Peacebuilding Fund project and its impact on your work. Your insights will help us improve future border management initiatives.

Questions

- What were your primary responsibilities during the project implementation?
- How did the project impact your daily operations at the border?
- What were the most significant challenges faced during project implementation from your perspective?
- How did the project contribute to enhancing border security?
- Did the project improve cooperation between different border agencies?
If yes, how?
- How did the project impact your relationship with border communities?



- What kind of training or capacity building did you receive through the project?
- What equipment or resources were provided through the project? How did they impact your work?
- What are the long-term impacts of the project on border management in your view?

Key informants interview guide with community leaders

Community Leaders (single select)

Village chiefs or elders

Women's group leaders (cross-border traders)

Youth leaders

Representatives of farmers and herders' associations

Local government officials (Mayor, Counselor, etc)

Introduction Thank you for taking the time to share your perspectives on the Peacebuilding Fund project. As a community leader, your insights are invaluable in understanding the project's impact on the lives of your community members. Your feedback will help us identify areas for improvement and inform future development initiatives.

Questions

- How did the project address the needs of your community?
- What were the most significant benefits of the project to your community?
- How did the project contribute to peacebuilding and conflict resolution within the community?



- How did the project impact cross-border relations between your community and neighboring communities?
- What were the challenges faced by the community during project implementation?
- How sustainable are the project's outcomes from the community's perspective?
- What are the key factors that contributed to the project's success or failure?
- How can the project be improved to better meet the needs of your community?

Key Informant Interview Guide: Project Staff and partners

Project Manager

Project Coordinator

M&E Officers

Introduction

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview. Your insights into the Peacebuilding Fund project are crucial for evaluating its success and identifying areas for improvement. We appreciate your willingness to share your experiences and perspectives.

Project Design and Implementation

- What were the primary objectives of the project? How were these objectives developed and aligned with broader development goals?
- How was the project designed to address the specific needs of the target population, including gender equality and social inclusion?



- What were the main challenges encountered during project implementation? How were these addressed?
- How did the project adapt to changing circumstances or unforeseen challenges?
- What strategies were used to build the capacity of project staff and partners?

Target Beneficiaries and Outcomes

- How well were the needs and priorities of target beneficiaries identified and addressed, particularly those of marginalized groups?
- What indicators were used to measure project progress and impact, including gender-disaggregated data?
- How were project outcomes monitored and evaluated to assess their impact on peacebuilding and conflict prevention?
- What evidence is there of changes in the lives of project beneficiaries, with a focus on gender equality and social inclusion?

Partnerships and Collaboration

- How effective were partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders, including those working on peacebuilding and conflict prevention?
- What mechanisms were in place for knowledge sharing and coordination among partners?
- How were conflicts or disagreements among partners resolved?
- How did the project contribute to strengthening civil society and local governance?

Sustainability, Innovation, and Alignment



- What strategies were implemented to ensure the long-term sustainability of project outcomes?
- How did the project incorporate technology and innovation to improve efficiency and effectiveness?
- How does the project align with national and international development frameworks, including those related to peacebuilding and conflict prevention?
- What are the potential for scaling up or replicating the project in other contexts?

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

What are the key lessons learned from the project implementation, particularly in relation to gender equality, social inclusion, and peacebuilding?

What recommendations do you have for improving future projects in terms of design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation?

How can the project's approach be adapted to address emerging challenges and opportunities?

Key informants interview guide with government representatives

Government Representatives

Representatives from the ministries of interior, foreign affairs, trade Members of parliamentary committees overseeing border management Sénégal-Gambia Permanent Secrétariat etc.

Introduction Good morning/afternoon,

We appreciate you taking the time to speak with us about the Peacebuilding Fund project. Your role in the government is essential in shaping policies and allocating



resources for border management and community development. Your insights will help us assess the project's alignment with government priorities and identify opportunities for future collaboration.

Questions

- How does the project align with the government's overall development agenda?
- What were the government's expectations for the project?
- How has the project contributed to achieving national development goals?
- What are the challenges and opportunities for scaling up the project's interventions?
- What role did the government play in supporting project implementation?
- How can the government further support similar initiatives in the future?

Key informants interview guide with civil society organizations

Representatives of NGOs working on border issues

Leaders of community-based organizations

Representatives of women's or youth groups

Introduction Good morning/afternoon,

Thank you for your involvement in the Peacebuilding Fund project. Civil society organizations play a vital role in supporting border communities and promoting peacebuilding initiatives. Your perspectives on the project's impact and challenges are invaluable to us. We appreciate you sharing your experiences and recommendations.

Questions

- How did the project complement your organization's work?

- What were the key achievements of the project from your organization's perspective?
- How did the project contribute to strengthening civil society in the border region?
- What challenges did your organization face in implementing project activities?
- How can collaboration between government, civil society, and communities be strengthened?
- What are the long-term implications of the project for civil society engagement in border management?

Focus group discussion guide with key stakeholders:

Target Groups:

Border authorities (immigration, customs, police, gendarmerie)

Community members (residents of border villages)

Civil society organizations (CSOs) working in the border area

Local government officials

Representatives of inter-agency border coordination committees

Introduction

- Welcome and thank participants for their time
- Briefly introduce the project and its objectives
- Explain the purpose of the focus group discussion: *By conducting focus group discussions with different target groups, the project team can gather comprehensive feedback on the project's implementation, outcomes, and*

impact. This information can be used to improve future projects and to advocate for continued support for cross-border cooperation initiatives.

Section 1: Project Implementation

- How would you rate the overall implementation of the project?
- What were the strengths and weaknesses of the project implementation?
- Were there any challenges faced during project implementation? How were they addressed?
- How effective were the project activities in achieving the stated objectives?
- Were there any activities that were particularly successful or unsuccessful? Why?

Section 2: Project Outcomes

- To what extent has the project contributed to enhanced engagement between communities and border management authorities?
- Has the project improved border management practices? Please elaborate.
- How has the project impacted cross-border cooperation on natural resource management?
- What are the most significant changes observed in terms of community resilience and livelihoods?
- Have the project activities contributed to reducing cross-border crime and conflict?

Section 3: Project Impact

- What are the long-term benefits of the project to the community and border management authorities?



- How has the project contributed to peacebuilding and social cohesion in the border area?
- What are the most significant changes observed in the lives of community members as a result of the project?
- How has the project impacted the relationship between communities and border authorities?
- Are there any unintended consequences of the project?

Section 4: Sustainability

- What measures have been put in place to ensure the sustainability of the project's outcomes?
- Are there any recommendations for sustaining the project's impact beyond the project's lifespan?
- What capacity building needs remain to ensure the continued implementation of project activities?

Section 5: Recommendations

- What recommendations do you have for improving future projects of this nature?
- Are there any specific areas where you would like to see further investment or support?

Closing

- Thank participants for their valuable input
- Summarize key points and address any questions
- Explain the next steps for the project evaluation
-



Annex 4: People Interviewed

Names	Senega l	The Gambia	Grand Total
Abba COLY	1		1
Abba Mballo	1		1
Abdou barry		1	1
Abdou boye	1	1	2
Abdou DIATTA	2		2
Abdou Diedhiou	1		1
Abdou Dieme		1	1
ABDOU diémé	1		1
Abdou Diop	1		1
Abdou Djlissame Sambou	1		1
Abdou jallow		1	1
Abdou jatta		1	1
Abdou kadir Trawally		1	1
Abdou latif sane		1	1
Abdou Sall	1		1
Abdou Sambou		1	1
ABDOU Sané	1		1
Abdoulaye ba sane		1	1
Abdoulaye Diop	1		1
Abdoulie baldeh		1	1
Aberegna		1	1
ABSA JALLOW		1	1
Ada Top	1		1



Adama Coly	1		1
ADAMA Drame	1		1
Adama jawo		1	1
Adama sambou		1	1
Adama Sané	1		1
Adjí Diémé	1		1
Ahmed Tidiane Sabaly	1		1
Aida Diop	1		1
Aïda sall	1		1
Aids Bojang		1	1
Aissatou ba	1		1
Aissatou diatta		1	1
Aïssatou diémé	1		1
Aissatou Dieme president des famme		1	1
Aissatou Sane	1		1
Aissatou Tounkara	1		1
Aissatou tourè	1		1
Aladji diallo	1		1
Alassane Badji	1		1
Alassane Diallo	1		1
Alassane Tamba	1		1
Alhagi Sallah		1	1
Alhagie M Jallow		1	1
Alhagie mbye		1	1
Alhagie Ousman ndaw		1	1



Alieu ceesay		1	1
Alieu Kinteh		1	1
Alima		1	1
Alimou Balde	1		1
Aliou Balde	1		1
Aliou Baldé	1		1
Aliou Diallo	1		1
Aliou Diatta	1		1
Aliou diop	1		1
Aliou SAMBOU	1		1
Aliou Sine	1		1
Aliou Sow	1		1
Alpha Diallo	1		1
Alpha sane	1		1
AMADOU Diédhiou	1		1
Amadou guissé	1		1
AMADOU JALLOW		1	1
AMADOU SALLH		1	1
AMAT G SALLAH		1	1
AMAT M SALLAH		1	1
Amat Sallah		1	1
Ameth Diop	1		1
Amie bah		1	1
Amie ceesay		1	1
AMIENATA BAH		1	1
AMINATA SAMBOU	1		1



Amoro Goudiaby	1		1
Anthia cisse	1		1

Anthia Diop	1		1
Anty Ken Sambou		1	1
Aramata kaira		1	1
Areulino Lilino Oliveira		1	1
Arfang Yaya Sambou	1		1
Arona DIATTA	1		1
Arouna Diatta	1		1
Astou Cissé	1		1
Atab Sagna	1		1
Atibome diatta		1	1
Awa Danfa	1		1
Awa diatta		1	1
Awa diop	1		1
Awa DRAME	1		1
Awa Gitteh		1	1
Awa jawo		1	1
Awa SAMBOU	1		1
Ba sutay Darbo		1	1
BABA J B sallah Alkalo		1	1
Baba JB Salla		1	1
Baba Salla		1	1
Babou leigh		1	1
Bacary DIEDHIOU	1		1
Bacary Sambou		1	1



Bailo jallow		1	1
Bakary Balde	1		1
BAKARY SAMBOU	1		1
Balla SAMBOU	1		1
Basirou Mbowe		1	1
Basiru manneh		1	1
Bigue Gueye	1		1

BINTA BARRY		1	1
BINTA bodian madina		1	1
Binta camera		1	1
BINTA diatta		1	1
Binta diémé	1		1
Binta Sallah		1	1
BINTOU coly		1	1
Bintou Diedhiou	1		1
Biota Ceesay		1	1
Birane faye	1		1
Bocara Diallo	1		1
Boubacar Badji		1	1
Boubacar Coly	1		1
Boula Balde	1		1
Boure Mballo	1		1
Bub Darboe		1	1
Buba		1	1
Buba Bah		2	2
Buba Gomez		1	1



Buba njang		1	1
Bubacarr Jallow		2	2
Cherif Balde	1		1
Cherno Yahya JALLOW		1	1
Coumba Balde	1		1
Coumba Camara	1		1
Coumba Drame	1		1
Coumba Sabaly	1		1
Dame Diop	1		1
Dame Top	1		1
Daouda diatta	1		1
David Bah		1	1

Dawda Bah		1	1
Delame barry	1		1
Delame ndao	1		1
Demba sow	2		2
Demba Thiam	1		1
Dembo DIATTA	1		1
Dembo saidy		1	1
Demodou dukureh		1	1
Diagram sane	1		1
Diakha Drame	1		1
Diakha Fofana	1		1
Diana Sall	1		1
Diane and SAMBOU	1		1
Diariou Balde	1		1



DIATTA	1		1
Diaw Sall	1		1
Dickory Balde	1		1
Dieguy Balde	1		1
Diénéba Badji	1		1
Dioula Traore	2		2
Djibril Balde	1		1
Djibril Marra		1	1
Djiwoun ba	1		1
Doudou DIATTA	1		1
E	1		1
Ebou Nyassi		1	1
Ebou ceesay		1	1
Ebou jarjue		1	1
Ebriam jawo		1	1
Ebrima .A Jarjou		1	1
Ebrima Jallow		1	1

EBRIMA JALLOW		1	1
Ebrima jarju		1	1
El-hadj Badi	1		1
Elhadji birane Diallo	1		1
Ensa Jallow		1	1
ESSA JALLOW		1	1
Fabacary diémé	1		1
Faddy Sallah		1	1
Fahoura diop	1		1



Fakebb Jatta		1	1
Famata Sané	1		1
Fanta diatta		1	1
FATIMA NJIE		1	1
Fatou bah		1	1
Fatou balde		1	1
Fatou bouffe diatta		1	1
Fatou Cham		1	1
Fatou diallo	2		2
Fatou Diatta	2		2
Fatou Diedhiou	1		1
FATOU Diémé	1		1
Fatou Fall		1	1
Fatou jallow		1	1
Fatou jatta		1	1
Fatou Jobe		1	1
FATOU Ndao	1		1
Fatou samba		1	1
Fatou sowe		1	1
FATOUMATA Sakho	1		1
FATOUMATA CAMARA	1		1
FATOUMATA Diallo	1		1

FATOUMATA Drame	1		1
FATOUMATA JALLOW		1	1
FATOUMATTA Dieme		1	1
Fatoumatta Bobb		1	1



Fatoumatta ceesay		1	1
Fatoumatta colley		1	1
Fatoumatta Danso		1	1
FATOUMATTA JALLOW		1	1
FATOUMATTA SAMBOU	1		1
Foday M M Kamara		1	1
Fode balde		1	1
Fodé Sakho	1		1
Frédéric DEMBA	1		1
Gamou Sall	1		1
Gejefine		1	1
Gnima Badji	1		1
Gnima Diedhiou	1		1
Habib Diallo	1		1
Habibou Sanyang		1	1
Haby Diao	1		1
Hadam Ndiaye	1		1
Haddy Mboob		1	1
Halimatou boto jammeh		1	1
HALIMATOU SABALLY	1		1
Hamath Diallo	1		1
Hawa Diallo	1		1
Hawa jarju		1	1
Hawa Jassey		1	1
Hawa Ndow		1	1
Hothia Diallo	1		1



Hulay Dem		1	1
I Ibou bodian madina		1	1
Ibou badji	1		1
Ibou Sambou	1		1
Ibrahima camara	1		1
Ibrahima Diallo	1		1
Ibrahima Diamanka	1		1
Ibrahima Diatta	1		1
Ibrahima mboul diallo	1		1
Ibrahima sagna	1		1
Ibrahima Sambou	1		1
Ibrahima seydi	1		1
Ibrahima Top	1		1
Idiatou Diallo	1		1
Idrissa diatta		1	1
Idrissa SAMBOU	1		1
Idrissa Sané	1		1
Insa sambou	1	1	2
Isatou bah		1	1
ISATOU CEESAY		1	1
ISATOU CEESAY		1	1
ISATOU JOBE		1	1
Isatou sallah		1	1
Ismaila Badjie		1	1
ISMAILA DIATTA	1		1
ISMAILA N JATTA		1	1



Jacop		1	1
Jalika		1	1
Jama sey		1	1
James bass		1	1
James Samuel jarju		1	1
Jara Barry		1	1

JARIATOU saidy		1	1
KADDIJATOU DARBOE		1	1
KADDY JALLOW		1	1
Kaddy Jammeh		1	1
Kaddy Sanbou		1	1
Kadidiatou Diallo	1		1
Karafa sambou		1	1
Karamba DIÉMÉ	1		1
Karamba tourè		1	1
Karamo camara		1	1
Karanta Demba		1	1
Karim Diatta	1		1
Karité Koulibaly	1		1
Kawsh Bojang		1	1
Kémo Sané	1		1
Khadiatou barry	1		1
Khalifa	1		1
Kora Ceesay		1	1
KUMBA BAH		1	1
Kumba Ceesay		1	1



Lalla Diatta		1	1
LAMARANA JALLOW		1	1
Lamin Bojang		1	1
Lamin boye		1	1
LAMIN JAMMEH		1	1
LAMIN Salla		1	1
Lamin Sanyang		1	1
Lamine Diatta	1		1
Lamine Touba	1		1
Lassina Doumbia	1		1
Lawratou diallo	1		1

Liberia		1	1
Louie Mendy		1	1
Louis gomis		1	1
Louise	1		1
Mafoudji Badji	1		1
Mai Jarju		1	1
Mai Sanyang		1	1
Maïmouna DIATTA	1		1
MAIMUNA HYDARA		1	1
Make Diarra Diallo	1		1
MALANG Badji	1		1
Malick	1		1
Malick Diémè	1		1
Malick Dieme		1	1
Malick kane sambou		1	1



Malick SAMBOU	1		1
MAMA dièdhiou	1		1
MAMADOU ALPHA BALDE	1		1
Mamadou lamine Diatta	1		1
Mamadou lamine DIATTA	1		1
Mamadou Lamine Thiane	1		1
Mamadou Niane	1		1
Mamadou saïdou Diallo	1		1
Mamadou SAMBA MBALLO	1		1
Mamasa Toure	1		1
Mamat cham		1	1
Mame Awa Sylla	1		1
Mame Penda Diop	1		1
Mamoudou Diallo	1		1
Mancie Kujabi		1	1
Mar Macoudou Bodian	1		1

Marcel Demba		1	1
Mariama Bah		1	1
MARIAMA BALDE	1		1
Mariama JALLOW		2	2
MARIAMA JALLOW		1	1
Mariama Ndow		1	1
Mariama p mendy		1	1
Mariama penda Drame	1		1
MARIAMA Sambou		1	1
MARIAMA sane		1	1



Mariama sanneh		1	1
Mariama Susan manneh		1	1
Marie Diémé	1		1
Massamba Sene	1		1
Maty Sy	1		1
Mbassireh colley		1	1
MBYE JAWO		1	1
Méta Badji	1		1
Micel sagna		1	1
Modou Abib Seck	1		1
Modou bah		1	1
MODOU Diokh	1		1
Modou Diop	3		3
Modou Jallow		1	1
Modou jammeh		1	1
Modou jobe		1	1
Modou Lamin Narr		1	1
Modou niang	1		1
Mohamet sidy Aïdara	1		1
Momodou COLY	1		1
Momodou Diop Coly	1		1

MOMODOU LAMIN DARBOE		1	1
MOMODOU LEIGH		1	1
MOMODOU SOWE		1	1
Mor Sall	1		1
Mouskoye Coly	1		1



Moussa Ba	2		2
Moussa DIEME	1		1
Moussa gueye	1		1
Moussa Leye	1		1
Moussa Mballo	1		1
Moussa SONKO	1		1
Moustache Diallo	1		1
Moustapha Top	1		1
Muhamed jallow		1	1
Muhammed jallow		1	1
Musa A. Jarju		1	1
Musa Ceesay		1	1
Musa sallah		1	1
Musukebba Jarjou		1	1
Mutar jallow		1	1
Nafy Ndao	1		1
Nanding Sanneh		1	1
Ndey badji		1	1
Ndey Bah		1	1
Ndeye coumba diedhiou		1	1
Ndongo thiam	1		1
Nfally COLY	1		1
Ngary Diop	1		1
Ngilan saine		1	1
Ngilan Sain		1	1
Njibou Sallah		1	1



Nyima.B.Jatta		1	1
Omar		1	1
OMAR CEESAY		1	1
Omar Diop	1		1
OMAR JALLOW		1	1
Omar samura		1	1
OmarSallah		1	1
Oulimata Ndao	1		1
Oumar Diallo	1		1
Oumar diatta	1	1	2
OUMIE BARRY		1	1
Oumou Diallo	1		1
Ousman Bah		1	1
Ousman jatta		1	1
Ousman Sanneh		1	1
OUSMAN SECKA		1	1
Ousmane cisse	1		1
Ousmane Sock	1		1
Ousmane Willane	1		1
Ousseynou cisse	1		1
Pape Moth Sarr	1		1
Pathe Balde	1		1
Penda cissoko	1		1
Peter A mendy		1	1
Peter I mendy		1	1
Ramata JALLOW		1	1



Ramata ndow		1	1
Rocky Diop	1		1
Rokhy diatta		1	1
Rougui Diallo	1		1
Ruyiatou Jallow		1	1

Sady Sagna	1		1
Saikou Sowe		1	1
Saikou Trawally		1	1
Sainabou boye		1	1
Sainabou Demba		1	1
Salif saidy		1	1
Salif SAMBOU	1		1
Salifu Bojang		1	1
SALIMATA DRAME	1		1
Salimatou Bittaye		1	1
SALIMATOU Diallo	1		1
SALIMATOU JALLOW		1	1
Saliou Sow	1		1
Sally badjie		1	1
Sally Demba		1	1
Sally sambou		1	1
Salmina Coly	1		1
Saly SAMBOU	1		1
SAMBA Ba	1		1
SAMBA Gaye		1	1
SAMBA ndiaye	1		1



Samba sall	2		2
Samba sow	1		1
Sana DIATTA		1	1
SARJO JALLOW		1	1
Satou Sylla	1		1
Seedy sambou		1	1
Sekou Diatta		1	1
Serreh Ceesay		1	1
Serreh Jarju		1	1
Sette Sall	1		1

Seydina Ousmane Top	1		1
Seydou Diallo	1		1
Seydou Sané	1		1
Seyni Sambou		1	1
Seyni Sonko	1		1
Sheikh Omar Jatta		1	1
Sheriff sambou		1	1
SIKA diédhiou	1		1
Sidy Djiba	1		1
Sinthiou Balde	1		1
Sira Balde	1		1
Sira Diallo	1		1
Sira sane	1		1
Sochkna Ndiaye	1		1
Sohna ndow		1	1
Solance bassin		1	1



Souleye Diedhiou	1		1
Souleye Diop	1		1
Souleymane Badji	1		1
Soussa Willane	1		1
Sulayman Badjie		1	1
SULAYMAN SALLAH		1	1
SULAYMAN SANYANG		1	1
Sunkaru jarju		1	1
Tabara Diallo	1		1
Tabara DIATTA	1		1
Tacko Makallo	1		1
Thierno Diakaria Balde	1		1
Titi diatta		1	1
WALLY SARR		1	1
Wurang JALLOW		1	1
Yahya Ceesay		1	1
Yama Gueye	1		1
Yamou Ndaw Niang	1		1
Yankouba SAMBOU	1		1
Yankuba Saidyleigh		1	1
Yarcomba sambou		1	1
Yassin Leight		1	1
Yaya		1	1
YAYA BAYO		1	1
Yaya Diatta	1		1
Yaya sow	1		1



Yaye Diallo	1		1
Yero Balde	1		1
Yoba Balde	1		1
Yoro Malal Kanté	1		1
You Younoussé diatta		1	1
Youba Bassoum	1		1
Youba Sambou		1	1
Youssof Sadio Diatta	1		1
ZAINABOU BAH		1	1
ZAINABOU SOWE		1	1
Zakaria jallow		1	1
Grand Total	264	252	516

Annex 5: Gallery of Photos

Training of selected Enumerator to collect data

The M&E specialist lecturing trainees during the data collection training exercise



KII with the alkali of Misira. It has been a long rainy day (left) – KII with the President of the Cross-Border Committee at Missisra

Interview with the border officials at the Misira border post



SECKEN BUSINESS
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GAMBIA



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Interview with project beneficiaries





FGDs with various groups



Survey with border communities



FDG with various groups





Focus with women group in Giboro



SECKEN BUSINESS
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GAMBIA



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FGDs in Darsilami by Isatou Darboe and Buba Sambou



Interview with community leaders



Interview with border Officials at Giboro post



FGDs with youth Groups in Darsilami, The Gambia



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Samba N'Diaye interviewing a border official in Senoba

